

PLAN DRAFTED FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL TO SIT AT PEKING

Minister Of Interior To
Decide on Qualifications
Of Representatives

LIMITED TO YEAR

Parliament to be Summoned
As Soon As It Ends
Session

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 8.—According to the Chinese newspapers, the following are among the regulations governing the convention of the National Council:

1.—The Council will take the place of the Provisional Legislative organ in accordance with the precedent set in the 1st year of the Republic.

2.—Each province will appoint three and each special administrative area two representatives.

3.—The qualifications of representatives will be scrutinized and approved by the Minister of the Interior.

4.—The sessions of the Council shall not exceed one year.

5.—Confirmation of the Cabinet, the declaration of war, the Budget, the modification of the Parliamentary Election Law and the organization of Parliament are among the chief duties of the Council.

6.—At the close of its session Parliament shall be immediately convened.

General Chen Yi has been appointed to succeed General Li Ka-hsien as Resident General at Urumchi.

General Pan Chiu-kwang has been appointed Deputy Resident General and will be stationed at Ulasatol.

It is understood that Hsu Shih-cheng, formerly Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who was dismissed simultaneously with the Minister of the Interior, Sun Hung-yi, will be appointed Vice-Minister of War in succession to General Fu Liang-so.

Szechuense Troops Victorious

Chengtu, July 31.—The Szechuense have defeated the Yunnanese at Tze-zung, Jenahow and Kienweishien, which has caused great rejoicing in Chengtu.

American Banks Willing To Make Loan, Dr. Koo Wires

(From The Chinese Press)

The First National Bank, The National City Bank, The Morgan Syndicate and Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of New York, are willing to negotiate with China for a loan, according to advices from Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington. He states that representatives of these banks have already left for Peking and will call at the Ministry of Finance upon their arrival.

Six thousands Peiyang troops sailed from Tientsin Monday to defend Shanghai and parts of Chekiang.

Austrian subjects at Tientsin held a meeting Tuesday and it was decided to ask the Dutch Consulate to take over their interests following the declaration of war by China against Germany. They desire to be protected by Chinese Police and take quarters with their German allies.

The Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday accepted the suggestion of the Ministry of Interior for handling the Germans and Austrians in China according to the Japanese system. It was also decided to appoint certain officials to take charge of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank.

Wang Tah-hsieh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign and Liang Chi-chao will be appointed to the post. Hsiao Shih-ling will succeed Liang as Minister of Finance.

Yangluochin, Tongchiawang and Tachungchiao, all suburbs of Tientsin, have been flooded and numerous houses and farms have been washed away.

The Peking-Hankow Railway will be completely repaired and will be ready for communication in two weeks. At present communication is only possible between Peking and Ching-fengting.

A Peking report states that Sir John Jordan is expected to return to

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Consul Makes Protest To Municipal Council On Conduct Of Ting Hwai Trial

Mr. Sammons Officially Declares Hearing Was Irregular
And Breach Of Faith

The Municipal Gazette today makes public an official letter from American Consul-General Sammons to the Municipal Council in which Mr. Sammons formally records the objection of the American Consulate to the irregularity of the trial of Ting Hwai. He also declares formally that the trial was a violation of the promise made by the Police that a fair and regular hearing would be given.

Mr. Sammons' letter is in reply to one from the Municipal Council asking for an explanation of statements made by THE CHINA PRESS, Mr. Sammons not only corroborates those statements but emphasizes that the American Consulate would never be a party to the kind of a trial that was given by British Assessor Grant Jones.

The Council's Letter

Following is the letter from the Municipal Council to Consul-General Sammons, signed by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Acting Chairman, and dated July 31:

"I have the honor to refer to recent articles in THE CHINA PRESS relative to the preliminary hearing at the Mixed Court of one Ting Hwai, in connection with the custody of the Presidential Seal of the Republic of China.

"I am requested by my colleagues to point out that the allegation of bad faith on the part of the Police in connection with the counter-signature by yourself of the warrant for the arrest is a matter of the utmost concern to the Council, since, if well founded, such a charge would tend to prejudice the good relations existing between the Council and the chief local representative of the American Government.

"I may state at the outset that the Council approaches this matter with diffidence, since, in the absence of any official complaint or other communication from yourself on the subject, it is recognized that, while a misunderstanding obviously exists, the unfair and acrimonious attack made publicly upon the officer concerned may be gross misrepresentation on the part of a press reporter and not the considered view of the American Consul-General.

"The Council has, therefore, required from Captain Hilton-Johnson

a full statement of the circumstances attendant upon the incident, as a result of which I have the honor to convey to you an assurance that whatever the meaning which it was understood Captain Hilton-Johnson intended, his actual intention was to intimate that there would be no departure, in this case, from the usual practice of a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court, as against any supposition that the prisoner might be handed over to the Chinese Authorities without a hearing.

"In this connection I have only to allude to the fact that in the mind of the Council, and therefore emphasized upon the minds of its officers, is the great principle for which the Council contends and has contended for many years and which receives support and sanction from the Foreign Consuls and the diplomatic representatives of the Treaty Powers, that no Chinese resident in the Settlement shall be removed therefrom without a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court. The Council expects, and its officers would naturally suppose that in applying for counter-signature of a warrant of arrest, the Consul-General concerned would only wish to satisfy himself that there would be no departure from the principle enunciated."

Mr. Sammons' Reply

The following, under date of Aug. 8, is Consul-General Sammons' reply to the above communication:

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 31 last referring to certain articles in THE CHINA PRESS relative to the hearing at the Mixed Court of General Ting Hwai in connection with the custody of certain Presidential Seals of the Republic of China and, in replying, I deem it advisable to set forth the views of this Consulate-General concerning the arrest and examination of said Ting Hwai in so far as these matters concern the Municipal Council and this Consulate-General.

"Before so doing, I take occasion to invite your attention to the fact that the decision to hand over said

(Continued on Page 2)

CITES GERMAN PLEDGE AGAINST ANNEXATION

Lord Robert Cecil Recalls Promise
No Belgian Territory
Would Be Kept

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil stated that so far as he was aware the German Government has been careful not to remind the world that they expressly promised to Great Britain that not under any pretence whatever would they annex Belgian territory, but from the tenor of communications emanating from sources which are apparently inspired this was a promise which if they could they proposed to repudiate.

Replying to a suggestion that the new German Government should be asked whether it adhered to this pledge, Lord Robert Cecil said that the British Government had no means of communicating with the German Government.

Big Armed Band In \$4,000 Robbery

Ten Men Ransack House At
42 Bing Vong Ka

Armed robbers in force ransacked a house at 42 Bing Vong Ka on Tuesday night and made away with \$4,000 worth of jewelry, money and clothing. There were ten men in the band, some armed with revolvers and others with knives. The robbery occurred about 8.30 o'clock. None of the gang was caught.

GERMAN BUREAUCRATS STILL WIELD CONTROL

New Ministerial Appointments
Show No Concession To
Parliamentary Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The new German ministerial appointments are regarded as finally disposing of the hopes of a concession being made to the demand for parliamentary government. They are also likely to affect the Stockholm Conference, since it is felt that such a body of bureaucrats will not permit any anti-Prussian Socialist to attend the conference.

HOSPITAL SHIPS TO GET GERMAN SAFE CONDUCT

Berlin Gives Pledge To Spain
Not To Attack Vessels
Carrying Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, August 7.—As a result of representations made by Spain, Germany has agreed to give safe conduct to hospital ships provided there are Spanish naval officers on board who guarantee that only sick and wounded are carried.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature was 93.8 and the minimum 77, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 92 and 75.6.

Fighting Emblem of American Flyers In France



OFFICIAL EMBLEM OF LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

This Indian head design has been adopted as the emblem of the Lafayette Escadrille, composed of American aviators now flying for France. The emblem was designed by Corporal Edward F. Hinkle, of Cincinnati, who was a student at the Paris Academy of Design before

joining the Escadrille.

The picture is a copy of an original drawing which Hinkle sent to his parents. The notations in Hinkle's handwriting explain the emblem.

MR. GERARD REVEALS RAID ON U.S. EMBASSY

Papers Seized On American
Territory By German Police
After War Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The Daily Telegraph prints a further instalment of Mr. Gerard's Memoirs. The late American Ambassador at Berlin complains of a disgraceful raid made at midnight on the Annex of the American Embassy at Berlin on October 2, 1914, when the German police arrested employees of the Embassy working in connection with the relief of British subjects and seized papers which are universally recognised as being immune from seizure.

The Military Authorities told Mr. Gerard that the raid was carried out by the orders of the Admiralty and Foreign Office, which denied this and made a half-hearted sort of apology. Mr. Gerard finally agreed to forget the incident at the urgent request of Herr Zimmermann, then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Gerard contrasts this treatment with the manner in which America treated the notorious German spy, von Igel, in New York.

Mr. Gerard's revelations altogether constitute a string of confirmation of previous accounts of German duplicity and disregard for international courtesies.

LOSSES IN EAST AFRICA HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES

British Occupy German Advanced Positions But Fail
To Take Main Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: After occupying the enemy's advanced positions south-westward of Lindi we attacked his main positions on the Mihumbia, but were unable to obtain a decision despite severe fighting with considerable losses on both sides.

We have reached the Msimbazi River in the Kilwa area.

We are pressing back the enemy towards Mahenge. A strong force is being engaged southward of that point.

Quick Results!

Following is a typical communication received by the advertising department of THE CHINA PRESS—

"Kindly withdraw my want ad in which I offer for sale a motor-cycle. The machine was sold within an hour or two of the ad. appearing in your paper."

CHINA PRESS Want Ads. cost 2 Cents a Word.

Dr. Morrison Sells His Famous Library To Japanese Banker

Notable Collection Of Oriental
Literature To Be Moved
To Tokio

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 8.—Baron Iwasaki, a director of the Mitsui Bishi Company and the Yokohama Specie Bank, has purchased Dr. Morrison's famous library for \$35,000. The library will be erected in Tokio, will be known as Dr. G. E. Morrison's Library and will be kept intact and always open to serious students.

Chinese Troops Sent To Rescue Foreigners

Tuan Directs Jehol General To
Free Missionaries Besieged
By Mongolian Bandits

Peking, August 8.—As a result of a strong protest lodged with Premier Tuan Chi-jui by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, against the siege on American, English and Swiss missionaries at Tabul by Mongol brigands, the Premier has instructed General Tien Chung-yoh, Tartar General at Jehol, to proceed to their rescue at once with armed force.

Entente Ministers Confer In London

Important Meeting Attended By
British, French, Serbian And
Italian Statesmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The French Premier, M. Ribot, has arrived in London and conferred with the members of the War Cabinet.

He attends an important Allied conference today.

M. Ribot, the French Premier; Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, and other representatives of the Allies conferred with Mr. Lloyd George, the other members of the War Cabinet and other Ministers at Downing Street this morning.

NEW RECRUITING CONTROL

Responsibility Transferred To Civilians By British Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet accepted the principle of the transfer of the responsibility for recruiting to civilian control.

LULL IN FLANDERS FORCED BY LAKES IN BATTLE FIELD

Elements Prove Strongest
Defense Of German
Lines In Belgium

TROOPS SUFFERING

French Front Is Active,
With Counter-Attacks
By Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that there is nothing to report.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig later reports: There have been the usual reciprocal artillery actions.

A German official communique reports:

The enemy bombarded our positions at Hulluch and in the region of the Scarpe.

We gained prisoners and booty northward of the Laon-Soissons Road and near Berry-au-Bac.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, says that the Germans have much to be grateful for in the weather which is causing the British and French more trouble than any conceivable counter-attack. A French officer states that the French troops have been holding out in shell holes full of mud and water, soaked to the skin. Attempts to connect shell-craters produce miniature canals. The men lived for four days on the food they carried but these men were born in Lille, Tourcoing and other towns under the heel of the Germans and neither fire nor water will quench their ardor while the Germans remain in Flanders.

British Infantry Exploits

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, recounting incidents of the battle on July 31, pays a tribute to the feats of the Lewis-gunners in stopping a temporary gap of 150 yards in our line, one corporal using his ponderous weapon like a rifle-man.

When our infantry got going it was a real soldier's fight. The non-coms automatically took command when their officers were knocked out and the men carried on without a pause.

A fine exploit was performed during a heavy counter-attack from east of Frezenberg and the Pommer Redoubt. Furious machine-gun fire pressed back our line, but a little party of men who had clung on to some ruins poured a withering fire on the rear of the German attack. Then a body of Cameron Highlanders swung into action. The Germans held their ground for three minutes, but broke and ran before the yelling Highlanders, who retook the lost ground.

Figures regarding German reinforcements show that 2,000 officers and men have been drafted into one division since April, yet that division was never at full strength. Lads of the 1918 class formed 28 per cent and those of the 1917 class 5 per cent, men combed out from industries 15 per cent and returned sick and wounded 52 per cent.

Artillery Struggle on French Front

Paris, August 7.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:—There has been a lively artillery struggle in Belgium, particularly in the sector of Bixshoote and north of the Aisne on the Hurbelise-Craonne front.

After a lively bombardment the Germans this morning attempted to attack between Avocourt Wood and Avocourt Hill. Our violent and well directed fire forced our assailants to return immediately to their own trenches with appreciable losses.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

In Belgium the artillery duel assumed a certain violence during the night. In the region of the Meuse the enemy attacked our positions in Caubiers Wood. A small party obtained a footing in our front line but was immediately ejected.

There has been intermittent cannonading along the front, which was more lively west of Cerny and near Hurbelise.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 16
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Panama M. Aug. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela . . Aug. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 31

JAPANESE EMPEROR ANSWERS KING GEORGE

Victory Of Allies Assured, He
Says In Anniversary
Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokio, August 7.—The Emperor's
reply to King George reads:

"Your Majesty's stirring words of
assurance and confidence, for which I
thoroughly thank you, are doubly wel-
come as they exactly express the senti-
ments entertained by myself and my
people relative to this conflict.

"The splendid bravery of your sea
and land forces has added glorious
pages to history and the unity and
high endeavor inspiring your people
has been admirable: the result of their
indomitable energy is evident and the
complete victory of ourselves and our
Allies is looked for at no undistant
date."

Plan Drafted For National Council

(Continued from Page 1)

China, and resume his office as British
Minister.

Negotiations on the proposed Tis.
\$1,000,000 Bank of Communications
loan from Japan have been suspended
on account of interference by the
Nippon Government.

A great change is expected to be
made among the Customs officers
throughout the Republic on account
of the declaration of war.

The Ministry of Navy has requested
the Ministry of Finance to remit Tis.
1,000,000 for emergency expenses of
the Navy upon the declaration of war.

Tuan Declaring War On South, Says Chinese Press

The mandates gazetted Monday for
the appointment of Wu Kwan-shin
Inspector-General of Upper Yangtze
as well as Investigation Commissioner
of Szechuen and the appointment of
Fu Liang-tso as Hunan Tschuen are
regarded by the Chinese press as an
ultimatum to Hunan and Szechuen by
the Peking Party.

The Shun Pao says in its comments:
"We are on the eve of war against
a foreign power, but internally we are
also declaring war against some of our
own people with all might and main.
The appointment of Li Chun and Chen
Kwan-yuan as Tschuens of Kiangsu
and Kiangsi, respectively, gives the
Peking faction a further grip over the
provinces."

"But when Fu Liang-tso becomes
Tschuen of Hunan and Wu Kwan-shin
Tschuen of Szechuen with his army,
it will be equivalent to the declaration
of war against Hunan and Szechuen,
Hunan has been always under the
influence of the Kuomintang, while its
Tschuen, General Tai Yen-kai, has been
a pro-Southern official. To remove
him will irritate the South all the
more."

The Eastern Times comments:
"The Peking Government has decided
to ask Wu Kwan-shin to march
against Szechuen with troops, while
General Yung Kai-wu of the Szechuen
forces is awaiting his arrival at Bei-
tsh-chen for a hostile engagement. It
is certain that fighting will take place
between Peking and Szechuen
troops."

The Republican Daily News says:
"While the declaration of war
against Germany is under discussion,
the Tuan Cabinet is actually executing
its plans for war against the provinces."

"Today the Peking Government dis-
misses Tschuen Tai Yen-kai of Hunan
and appoints the tool of Tuan, Fu
Liang-tso, who was the instigator of
the demonstration by the so-called
petitioners in front of the Lower
House. Further, the brother-in-law
of Tuan, Wu Kwan-shin, is appointed
Inspector-General of the Upper Yang-
tze as well as Investigation Com-
missioner of Szechuen. There is no
doubt, therefore, that war has been
declared against Hunan and Szechuen."

The Sin Wan Pao says:
"The declaration of war against an
outsider is almost certain, as the Cab-
inet has already passed a resolution
and preparations are being hurriedly
made to effect the measure. War on
domestic provinces is declared when
Wu Kwan-shin is appointed Inspector-
General of the Upper Yangtze."

History Of Monarchy Plot Written by Chang Hsun Aide

A fourteen-chapter book entitled
"The Monarchical Movement" has
been compiled by Wan Chen-shih,
the aide-de-camp of Chang Hsun,
through whose hands most of the
important documents passed both
before and after the restoration of
Huan Tung. With his colleagues

British Drive For Recruits Begins In U. S. A.



FIRST BRITISH RECRUIT.

The above photograph shows George
L. Vezine, a waiter at the Hotel Van-
derbilt, taking the British army oath
at the headquarters of the British
Volunteer Mission in New York.

Vezine was the first to answer
Britain's call for recruits when the
office was opened. He has a brother
fighting on the western front and his
parents reside in London.

Left to right: George L. Vezine,
Captain G. M. MacSwiney, of the 20th
Hussars; Miss Elizabeth Ward, record
clerk, and Captain Sise, of the 148th
Canadians.

at the French barracks, he has suc-
ceeded in getting up this work and
has sent the manuscripts to Japan
for publication.

Wan has been approached by an
English-speaking journalist, who re-
quested him to be allowed to publish
the same historical book in English,
and he consented to do it himself.
According to the author's statement,
the work contains more than 100,000
characters and has been edited by
Liu Ting-shen and Li Shen-tu, both
monarchists.

The following are the topics
treated in the chapters of the book:

- 1.—The Origin of the Monarchical
Movement.
- 2.—The Organisation of the Chung
Shih-tang.
- 3.—Chang Hsun and the Re-
organisation of the Chung Shih-tang.
- 4.—Kang Yu-wei and Chang
Hsun.
- 5.—The Third Revolution and the
plan to increase troops to effect the
monarchical restoration.
- 6.—The Hsinchowfu Conference—
the first move of the plot.
- 7.—The meaning of the dispute
between the military men and
Parliament.
- 8.—The Second Conference at
Hsinchowfu.
- 9.—Correspondence with reference
to the movement.
- 10.—The purpose of Chang Hsun
in going to Peking with troops.
- 11.—The attitude of the provinces
at the time of the Restoration.
- 12.—An unexpected case of
"double-crossing."
- 13.—Why a Constitutional Monar-
chy is better than a Republic.
- 14.—Conclusions.

Music For Tonight

The following program will, weath-
er permitting, be played by the
Band in the Public Garden tonight,
beginning at 9 p.m.:

1. March "Le Fringant" Pares
2. Overture "Charles VI" Halevy
3. Waltz "Toujours ou Jamais" Walteufel
4. Selection "The Yeomen of the
Guard" Sullivan
5. Song "The Star of Bethlehem" Adams
6. (a) Waltz "Bebe" Vesey
(b) One Step "Some Smoke" Homberg
7. Entr' Act "Summer Dreams" Squire
8. Selection "Faust" Grouned
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour,
or less, if need be.

Burr's Broadway

U.S. Consul Protests On Ting Hwai Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

Ting Hwai, together with the law
and facts as passed on by the Court
and the question of whether the
accused was given a proper oppor-
tunity by the Court to arrange for
counsel and to present evidence and
witnesses; and the general question
of the right of asylum, are in no way
concerned with the issue which is
the subject of your communication.
This issue is: 'Did the Municipal
Police properly carry out the under-
taking agreed upon between the
Acting Captain Superintendent of
Police and the officers of this Con-
sulate-General?'

"I think that the few facts of im-
portance are in substance admit-
ted. When the Acting Captain Superin-
tendent of Police called on the morn-
ing of the 26th ultimo with a warrant
which he desired should be counter-
signed, he assured me, in reply to my
inquiry, that the usual Mixed Court
procedure would be followed. In the
absence of the Senior Assessor, who
attended to matters of this nature and
to whom I wished to refer the request,
the warrant was not then counter-
signed; and, in fact, was not counter-
signed by him until his return at two
o'clock p.m. The countersigned war-
rant was left with the Junior Assessor
with instructions to deliver the same
to the Acting Captain Superintendent
of Police upon the verbal assurance of
the latter that the usual Mixed Court
procedure would be followed; and,
upon the receipt of such an assurance,

the warrant was shortly thereafter so
delivered.

Called To Secret Hearing

"That same afternoon, the accused
was taken before the Mixed Court,
examined, and handed over to the
Chinese authorities at the Arsenal.
Now it is the usual practice of the
Mixed Court for a person charged with
a criminal offense to be arraigned
before the Magistrate and the Assessor
of the day on the morning subsequent
to such arrest. Such procedure affords
the accused an opportunity to consult
friends, to procure counsel, to arrange
for the attendance of witnesses, and
to have his case brought up in the
public police court at a time and place
known to all. Moreover, it is the usual
established and prevailing practice of
the Mixed Court, in the event of a
special sitting of the Court in a criminal
case, for a notice of said hearing to
be posted at the Court in a con-
spicuous place on the morning of the
day of said hearing. In the present
instance, it would appear that not only
was such not the case, but that no
information was given which made
possible a proper press report until the
morning of the 23rd of July, three days
thereafter. I am also informed that
the charge was not entered in the

usual way on the charge sheets of the
Police which ordinarily are open to
the inspection of the public as
customarily represented by the press.
It is submitted that, contrary to
the usual procedure, the hearing, held
in the manner that it was, was
of the nature of a secret hearing.
Under unusual and arbitrary pro-
cedure, that may follow a departure
from the established, prevailing
practice, Ting Hwai or any other
Chinese person within this Settlement
might be arrested, examined, handed
over, and executed before the public,
or even his friends, were aware that
his arrest had been made. Such was
not the kind of procedure to which
this Consulate-General was willing to
become a co-operating party; nor was
it unwilling that the public should so
understand its position.

"The Council states that it has re-
quired from the Acting Captain
Superintendent of Police a full state-
ment of the circumstances attendant
on the incident and that it has the
assurance that, whatever the mean-
ing which it was understood that
officer intended, his actual intention
was to intimate that there would be
no departure from the usual practice
of a preliminary hearing in the Mixed
Court. In this connection, it is
essential to point out that the only
way in which this Consulate-General
could be aware of the intention of the
officer in question was through the
verbal assurance given by him; and
that the only criterion by which to
determine whether such verbal agree-
ment was properly carried out is by
the reasonable construction to be
placed upon its terms.

Not The Usual Procedure

"This Consulate-General cannot
accept the explanation that the con-
duct of the Police in connection with
said hearing was in accordance with
a reasonable interpretation of the
usual Mixed Court procedure or
the 'usual practice of a preliminary
hearing,' and while I am constrained
to observe, however, that the Acting
Captain Superintendent of Police
may not have fully realized the
nature of the obligation given; as a
result thereof this Consulate-Gen-
eral found itself embarrassed to a
high degree.

"I note with satisfaction, in the
concluding paragraph of the Coun-
cil's letter, the 'great principle...
that no Chinese resident in the
Settlement shall be removed there-
from without a preliminary hearing
in the Mixed Court,' and I wish to
make clear that, when such pre-
liminary hearing is required, as prece-
dents require, the countersignature of this
office to enable an arrest to be made
upon American property, this Con-
sulate-General is highly concerned
that it shall not in any way be made
a party to an unusual procedure out
of keeping with the accepted and
established principle."

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NEW YORK

British May Sell Surplus Warships To U.S. After War

'Der Tag' Has Come And Is Britain's New Naval Base Ample For Whole Fleet

This interesting discussion of England's Naval Position is by Mr. James M. Touhy, London correspondent of the New York World. Mr. Touhy writes from Edinburgh as follows:

What will Great Britain do with her enormous surplus of warships of every variety when peace once more reigns in the world? It is an interesting problem to which so far no answer has been given. To any one who has had the chance of seeing, first, the great shipbuilding centers where the unrivaled resources of these kingdoms are concentrated with the intensest energy on the production of all manner of warships, and then, even part of its fleets in being, the question of the future of these costly craft inevitably suggests itself. Only a small proportion of them can be kept in commission by this country, if only on account of the expense; there is also the matter of manning them. They cannot be disposed of in any number to any other power, even if any of the European nations are in the market for warships when the war is over. France won't need them, nor will Italy, and Russia apparently won't be buying sort of military material whether she needs it or not. The only other Power that could be trusted with them is the United States; in fact, she would be the most desirable customer in every way.

Unsettled For Commerce

A certain proportion of the excess ships will doubtless be required by the British Dominions, and if the Germans ever do come out to challenge a decisive fight, heavy losses may be looked for though in British eyes but one end to such a fight is possible. Still, peace will find this country with very many more warships than she will know what to do with. If they could be adapted to commercial purposes they would be a great asset. But I am told that this is quite impracticable. They must sink or swim as warships for the term of their natural lives.

But the mighty fleet now flying the British Admiralty ensign has done its job. Its terrific expansion has already killed Germany's dream of ever rivaling British on the sea, much less equalling her. "Der tag" of Britain, not Germany. After the war Germany will have neither the money, the material nor the men to continue the competition, even if she should preserve an ambition on which she has already uselessly squandered so much valuable national tissue.

Ideal New Naval Base

Up here in the north I have visited a subsidiary British naval base which in itself is a liberal education in what this supposedly easygoing, casual, unsystematic island race can do when it is pushed. Before the war this base had been talked about, but very little done to develop its uses. About a quarter of a million sterling was paid, after stiff Parliamentary opposition, for the site, and the British Government was still sitting down and looking at it when Germany sprung the war. The work of making the base was then taken in hand with a rush. It has every natural advantage for housing and repairing a mighty fleet. The whole of the British Navy might be concentrated in it, leaving plenty of elbow room for free movement. It has at hand the coal, the iron and the varied industries on which ships rely. It has also the quarries to provide the best sort of stone for the construction of breakwaters, quays and docks. Another quarter of a million has now been expended upon it and, though still unfinished, it has already all the equipment in full working order to give shelter and sustenance to one of the most important branches of the British Navy. It has several dry docks large enough to take any ship built or likely to be built.

These docks are fitted with appliances of the most perfected description for the quick handling of all manner of craft, both great and small. One of these docks was filled, a superdreadnought was floated out, another was floated in, the dock emptied again all in two hours and eight minutes. There is one basin of fifty-six acres, to any part of which the biggest and deepest of battleships can come in under her own steam. In both the dry docks and the basins the old, slow method of warping the ships in is superseded. They steam in, thus saving immensely in time. The draught of water at low tide in the channel of the estuary is 200 feet, while throughout its vast extent there is double the draught of any ship afloat at the very lowest tides.

Clues To Identity

Although this naval base was not created until 1915, its possibilities as a military haven were discerned as far back as 1270 by some wealthy Jews, who planned to establish a New Jerusalem here with the idea of gathering all the trade of the coast and making it a center of wealth and establishing a safe harbor for their persecuted nation. They had plans for fortifying the headlands and developing the harbors, and were planning a first rate job of it. But the canny Scot did not relish the idea of this imperialism in imperio, and remained undazzled by all the shekels

the enterprising and far-seeing Jews sought to tempt him with.

I suppose I am not allowed to mention the name of this interesting locality, and as its name has been spelled in fourteen different ways, I should find some difficulty in doing it in any case. Perhaps it may not be giving away any information of value to the enemy or affording him any comfort to state openly and without reserve that Agricola erected a fort here in the first century of the Christian era, or even in disclosing the further authentic fact that Oliver Cromwell found that fort very useful in 1651. Wild horses won't drag from me any further identification marks of this historic spot.

The 'Destroyed' Warspite

There is something eerie in setting foot on a warship which the German people fondly believe to be reposing at the bottom of the sea off the coast of Jutland—though their naval commanders know better. Still, there is nothing ghostly about the super-dreadnought Warspite. She rather suggests a sort of floating Gibraltar. Her lines are graceful as those of a yacht; she was made for speed as well as gunpower; yet she sits the water as though she were built into it, and her solidity makes her look immovable. We were taken around this naval colossus by an officer who had the tremendous experience of sitting in the fighting-top signalling the course of the action during the Battle of Jutland. He must have been within an ace of death a hundred times, but he escaped without injury. He said the view of this titanic contest and his work were exhilarating, while the area of visibility was considerable, but as the fight thickened, the smoke and the haze obscured the air. There were anxious moments too.

"When you saw a broadside of German twelve-inchers coming toward you like this," he spread out the fingers of his hand—"and you didn't know exactly where they were going to hit, you felt jolly uncomfortable, I can tell you."

It is quite conceivable. Enough of them hit, too, to give the Germans some warrant for thinking that the Warspite couldn't survive. He took us around and showed us the course of the shells that struck and penetrated. The majority failed to do more than pierce armor plate and rebound into the sea. The shell holes are now covered with patches, all her injuries were made good months ago, and the Warspite looks like a brand new ship.

Target For German Broadside

The wonderful thing was that although the Warspite stood the broadsides of all the big German ships while her steering gear was out of order, she had only ten men killed, and six of those were killed by two of the many shells that found their way aboard. There is a small conning tower from which torpedo control is exercised. It contained a Lieutenant, a midshipman, and a sailor. A shell entered it and exploded below their feet. The Lieutenant and the sailor were killed, while the midshipman only had his chin scratched. To make this example of the eccentricity of the results of shell-fire the more extraordinary, these three were within a space so confined that they had barely elbow room. Another shell penetrated the side and exploded on the lower deck between the Fleet Surgeon, the Paymaster and the Chaplain—a brother of Arthur Pollen, the well known naval expert. The Chaplain is alive, though he has lost his legs, while the other two officers were blown to pieces. They were standing together in a group.

Narrow Escape For Magazine

Some of the shells went clean through and one penetrated perilously near the magazine without touching it. That was a stroke of luck; for the rest the Warspite successfully withstood on her own merits the worst the Germans could do to her. Her mainmast—really a derrick—was cut clean through by a shell within a few feet of the deck, falling exactly fore and aft as though it had been carefully lowered into position. On the main deck is the greater part of a German 12-inch shell made fast to a bulkhead where it was found. The other shells exploded more thoroughly and left only splinters.

Needless to say, the hard experience of the battles and the results of shell-fire as learned in war have given the British Navy many wrinkles not only in fighting but in defensive improvements, which have been promptly utilized.

A Stronger Warspite Than Ever

The Warspite, it may interest the German Admiralty to know, is not only afloat and ready to fight again at any moment the Germans come out, but she is greatly improved and strengthened Warspite, and even more nearly impregnable than when she successfully withstood the utmost that the salvos of the most powerful German ships could do to her.

But, marvellous fighting machine as the Warspite is, she is no longer the last word in British naval warfare. There are others launched within the last eighteen months which possess vital points of superiority over the Warspite and her

class. The Germans can test this claim if they like by giving them a chance of fighting.

Welcome To American Comrades

Everywhere on these British warships the entry of America into the war was the subject of delighted congratulation. The officers know the American Navy, and there are no comrades whose co-operation they more highly value when it comes to fighting. The Admiral in charge of this base, whose duties are of the most exacting kind, came specially on board the Warspite to welcome the American correspondents, while both there and on the cruiser Australia the officers one and all did everything possible to make the visit pleasant and instructive to the party. Nothing could have exceeded the kindly courtesy which was extended to us. The Australia had no Jutland shell holes to display. With unforgotten regret the officers explained that through a piece of hard luck she was being refitted at the time of that engagement. But she has had her share of fighting in other escapades. She is a cruiser of a large and formidable type,

the same as the Sydney that finished off the Emden.

Don't Doubt Germans Will Come Out

There seems to be no doubt among the officers of the navy that the Germans will come out again. Indeed, they hate to think otherwise. It would be idle to pretend that this expectation is altogether due to a benevolent desire to see the German Navy live up to its "der tag" pre-war aspirations. There is also something in it of a sporting ambition to have a real ding-dong fight as to the finish of which there is a quiet but unvanquishing confidence. The Germans, who are wise in their generation, probably have a shrewd suspicion of this also, which accounts for their affection for the security of home and mine-fields. Speculation as to Germany's intentions in the matter of facing a decisive battle on the sea is the stock topic of every officer's wardroom in the British Navy, and amazing ingenuity is exercised in discovering unanswerable reasons why the Germans can't afford to let the war end without making this supreme test of sea power. It is a very unpopular

thing to contend that the boches propose to keep their navy intact for after the war. Only a hopeless land-lubber could seriously entertain such a crazy notion.

A Scotch Welcome

On our way up north we stopped at Edinburgh, where the Lord Provost and the Corporation entertained the American correspondents at a banquet. The company was a most distinguished one and the hospitality for which Scotsmen are world famous

was of the most generous kind. The Justice General—the equivalent in Scotland of the Lord Chancellor of England—also paid an eloquent tribute to the profound wisdom and foresight of President Wilson's policy, expressing the opinion that the President's message to Congress would remain among the most brilliant and memorable Presidential utterances in American annals. Two of the American correspondents replied with conspicuous oratorical success; in fact, genial enthusiasm held sway throughout a President" with full honors. The Lord very remarkable occasion.

Kaiser's Letter To Wilson On Invasion Of Belgium Revealed By Mr. Gerard

Former Ambassador To Germany In Memoirs Presents New Evidence Showing Berlin's War Plots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 6.—The Daily Telegraph publishes, by agreement with the Philadelphia Ledger, the Memoirs of Mr. James W. Gerard, late American Ambassador to Berlin, which contain a reproduction of an amazing letter written by the Kaiser to President Wilson on August 10, 1914, in response to the latter's offer of mediation.

Statements made in the letter, which are denied on the highest authority in Great Britain, include one that King George assured Prince Henry of Prussia during his visit to London that England would remain neutral if a war broke out involving Germany, France, Austria and

trains should capture Belgrade. He maintains that all was going well in the direction of a settlement when he was surprised to hear of the mobilization of the Russian army.

The Kaiser admits that the King told him that his offer to spare France if Great Britain would guarantee her neutrality was based on a misunderstanding, while Sir Edward Grey never took the offer into serious consideration, but on the contrary declared that England had to defend Belgium, which, says the Kaiser, had to be violated by Germany for strategic grounds. "News having been received that France was preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having re-

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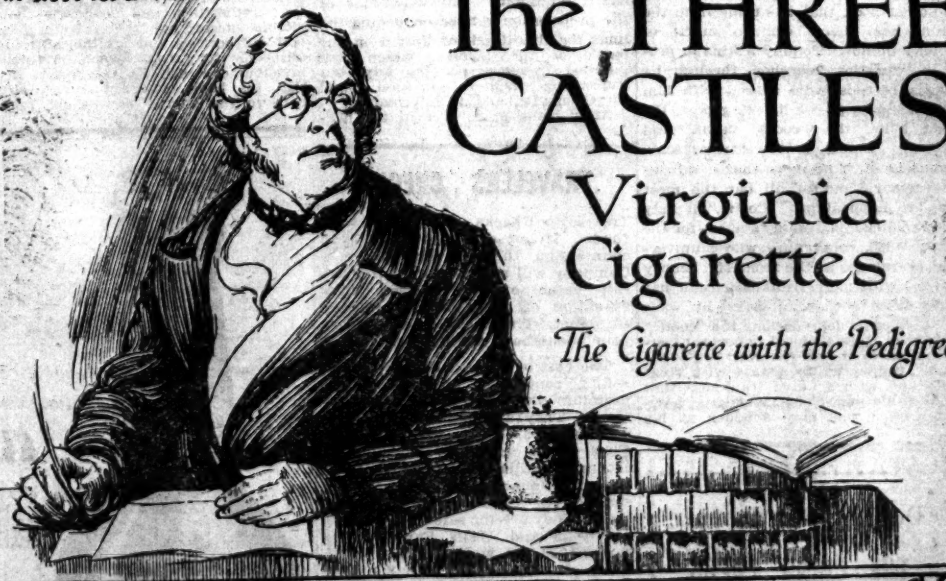
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Over The Top

Over The Top. By Arthur Guy Empey. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 (gold).

What might be called the sub-signature of this very graphic account of war as it is really fought says that it is "by an American Soldier Who Went." Mr. Empey's narrative of his service at the front shows that he went "over the top" several times and for varied purposes. Previously he had seen six years of service in the American cavalry and had had ten other years of knocking around the world in any sort of way that would pay his expenses and give him opportunity to rub against all kinds of people. He went over to England and enlisted in the British Army soon after the sinking of the Lusitania and had eighteen months of continuous service. But he went "over the top" once too often, was badly wounded in the taking of a German trench during the battle of the Somme, lay unconscious in a shell hole for thirty-six hours and afterward recovered sufficiently to write this book.

His work tells the full story of what happened to him from the day of enlistment to the end of his service, and tells it all from the point of view of the man in the trenches, the individual man who is doing the fighting. There have been several such books, but this is different from them all and one feels that, for the average fighting man, it is truer than the others. For the man who writes it keeps his thoughts on the job in hand, and he observes closely, but he indulges in no introspection and no philosophy and whatever the bit before him he takes it up with a stout heart and a merry tongue. In no other book that has come from the front has there been so much of soldier humor. Tommy Atkins in peacetime varieties marches through his pages, of those who shared with him the firing step, the listening post, the rest billet, the "cootie" hunt. And Tommy manages to extract some amusement, if no more than a sarcastic remark, out of all but the most sombre happenings. "Cootie," it may be explained, is Tommy's name for the body louse, concerning whose universal prevalence at the front Mr. Empey writes with more frankness than has any other author. Judging by what he says of its depredations the "cootie" has been Russia's most important contribution to the world war.

Mr. Empey writes always with vivacity and with a naive frankness that makes his pages most engaging, however much one may shudder at his debonaire description of events and conditions in the rest billets, the trenches, the rushes over the top, the supporting lines. Prospective soldiers can learn here pretty nearly just what is awaiting them, in both incident and sensation, while their folks at home will be heartened, notwithstanding all the loathsome details of war which the volume reveals afresh, by the realization it affords of how easily and quickly man's nature adapts itself to circumstances and also wards off their ill effects.

Perhaps, the question whether or not he will be afraid in the presence of danger is the one that a prospective soldier considers within himself often more than any other. Mr. Empey frankly tells just how scared he was upon all manner of occasions. But his emotions seemed to have not the least effect upon his conduct, for over and over again he volunteers for duties of the greatest danger. He is part of his account of his first rush over the top and across No Man's Land:

"Sharp whistle blasts rang out along the trench and, with a cheer, the men scrambled up the ladders. The bullets were crackling overhead and occasionally a machine gun would rip and tear the top of the sanding parapet. How I got up that ladder I shall never know. The first ten feet out in front was agony. Then we passed through the lanes in our barbed wire. I knew I was running, but could feel no motion below the waist. Patches on the ground seemed to float to the rear as if I were on a treadmill and scenery was rushing past me."

The book is full of anecdotes, told with life and zest, one of the best of them being about an Irish private who arrested the General of the brigade on suspicion of his being a spy. The menace of the spy gets some interesting illumination in an account of the preparation carried on behind the lines for the attack of July 1 in the battle of the Somme, which was guarded in every possible way, but concerning which it was soon found the Germans had full information.

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pital, Mr. Empey was discharged as physically unfit for further war service. In closing his book he says:

"War is not a pink tea, but in a worthwhile cause like ours mud, rats, cooties, shells, wounds, or death itself are far outweighed by the deep sense of satisfaction felt by the man who does his bit. There is no thing my experience taught me that might help the boys who may have to go. It is this—anticipation is far worse than realization. In civil life a man stands in awe of the man above him, wonders how he could ever fill his job. When the time comes he rises to the occasion, is up and at it, and is surprised to find how much more easily than he anticipated he fills his responsibilities. It is really so "out there." He has nerve for the hardships; the interests of the work grips him; he finds relief in the fun and comradeship of the trenches and wins that best sort of happiness that comes with duty done."

A "Dictionary of the Trenches" fills thirty-odd pages of the book and explains all the slang of the front, of which much is already creeping into ordinary speech.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax Procedure, 1917. By Robert H. Montgomery. New York: The Ronald Press Company. \$2.50 (gold).

Of making books on the income tax there is no end, and the commentary surpasses the text as grievously as is the case with the Shakespeareana. Here is a newcomer, which has points of difference from those which rely upon their excellence of analysis of the law and indexes both to the law and the commentary. Mr. Montgomery's claim to distinction is that he does not hesitate to try both the makers and administrators of the law by the principles established by the courts. It is well that it should be brought home to Congress that it is responsible for many of the uncertainties of the original law, and which it has not succeeded in removing by amendments. It is well to remind the Treasury that it is not permissible to it to legislate in its loyal attempt to work an imperfect statute. It is not the fault of the Treasury if Congress has sought collision with the courts, and it is not the function of the Treasury to remedy the faults of Congress. Too many taxpayers and too many commentators have thought it necessary to submit to whatever Congress and the Treasury say the law is. In only a few cases is it thought worth while to take a position against either. In some cases where the courts have decided both to be wrong Congress has taken no action, and the Treasury has persisted in the preference for its own law rather than that of the courts. The collection of the tax from individuals and corporations is as much a matter of accounting as of law. In accounting also the practice of the Treasury is bad in the opinion of other Federal authorities, whose action is preferred by accountants. Montgomery is not a hostile critic. He often expresses respect for the authorities, and counsels their victims accordingly. His counsel to both authorities and victims gains in authority for that reason. Without invidious comparisons it is just to say that his book contributes a needed note to the chorus of remark upon

the subject which brings citizens nearer to the Federal Government than they have been in the generation since last income taxes bothered them.

LABOR AND LIBERTY

Labor and Liberty. By Samuel Rabinowitz. Brooklyn: Samuel Rabinowitz. \$1.50 (gold).

This is certainly an interesting and probably the first attempt to draft a constitution of an industrial State embodying the principles of socialism. There are forty-three articles of it, spread over 187 pages. And there are more than one hundred pages of commentary and explanation. That there are so many shows that the author thought them necessary to explain himself. His readers, rather than grudge him the space he took, regret that he left the subject so inadequately treated. For assuredly he did not explain the obscurities nor remove the difficulties of the plan. He proposes to embody all the benefits of collective industry without the loss of individual liberty. His method is to declare that the defects of existing economical systems "shall" be remedied. The benefits of the existing system he annexes to his own. For example, the State is to provide work for everybody on demand. If overproduction results the product is to be decreased by shortening the hours of labor. That is one capitalist method of remedying overproduction by reducing employment and wages. The plan is not perfect, and it is disappointing to find a Socialist to abolish both scarcity and unemployment. The wages paid in the national shops "shall" be such as to "afford all the ordinary comforts of civilized life, while at the same time leaving the State unhampered in its competition with private industry." Otherwise stated the rule is that wages of labor shall never fall short of a point where the annual income of a steady worker (male or female) shall be sufficient to support a family of ordinary size according to the standard of living prevailing at the same time among a majority of the nation; nor shall it rise to a point where the cost price of the completed national products shall exceed the selling price of private products of the same kind and quality in the home markets." It is seen that the new regime is not to be started full speed. The two systems are to work together until such time as the fitter survives. Meanwhile the private system is to be subjected to all the impediments of economic necessity. But the new system is to have no troubles of the sort, because they have been removed by edict. Wages "shall" be just right, according to standards which are more obscure than the reasonable restraints of trade, which the courts have not succeeded in defining in thirty years. If there were the least assurance that reformers and lawmakers could enact their excellent intentions there is no reason why we should not all be made happy by statutes and constitutions.

The benevolence of the author's intentions may be recognized and the interest of his proposal may be admitted. But it may be doubted that even Socialists would unanimously approve of his constitution, either as an addition to or as a substitute for the one under which we live. It has its faults, but it has fewer, for one reason because it is shorter, and has fewer contentious passages.

The teaching of business Money: What it is and how to use it. By William R. Hayward, Principal of the Curtis Evening High School and Chairman of the Department of Economics, Washington Irving High School, Boston, New York, Chicago: Houghton Mifflin Company.

THE TEACHING OF BUSINESS

Money: What it is and how to use it. By William R. Hayward, Principal of the Curtis Evening High School and Chairman of the Department of Economics, Washington Irving High School, Boston, New York, Chicago: Houghton Mifflin Company.

It is time that business should be

dignified by recognition by institutions of learning. It is suitable that the lead should be taken by the city which has been chief sufferer by uninformed and prejudiced attacks upon business and the "Doctor of Commercial Science" should be conferred by the New York University upon Mr. Schiff. At the foundation of education lie the primary schools, where it does not follow that business is taught with arithmetic. This little book has been prepared by the Principal of the Washington Irving High School, where 6,000 girls are taught. His fitness for preparing a book of such instruction for school use is vouched for by the writer of the introduction, William McAndrew, Associate Superintendent of Schools. The book itself shows its writer's experience both as a teacher in a private business school and as a public school teacher. If the Federal Trade Commission may be believed, there are men in practical business who would benefit by such an exposition of the principles of accounting. The official charge is that they sell their goods below cost because they do not know the cost, through failure to practice accounting. It is lamentable that most of what wage earners receive is spent by women, and that women are custom-

arily uninstructed for that first duty of a housekeeper. It is no slight feat to teach such topics in a manner both sound fundamentally and not frivolous in reading down to the simple mind.

GIRL'S FIGHT IN TRAIN

R. N. A. S. Rescuer on the Footboard

A struggle between a man and a woman in a railway train compartment, and an attempted rescue by an R.N.A.S. man who climbed along the footboard, were described recently at Dartford Police Court, London.

The woman, Miss Edith May, a typist employed at the Park Fever Hospital, Lewisham, told part of the story in evidence against Bernard Cook, Milton Court-road, New Cross, who was charged on remand with causing her grievous bodily harm.

She said that on June 5 she travelled by the 2.30 p.m. train from Dartford to Hither Green, Just

before the train started Cook entered the compartment and sat opposite to her. He began writing, but presently put away his papers and stood up as if to look out of the window. Suddenly he struck her several blows on the head with some heavy instrument, and when she tried to reach the communication cord he knocked her down on to the floor. When she screamed he put his hand over her mouth. She had been to the bank at Dartford, and had about £50 in her bag.

Ernest R. Hurst, R.N.A.S., described how on hearing screams he got out on to the footboard and climbed to the compartment where the prisoner was. He saw Miss May on the floor covered in blood and Cook standing over her in the attitude of striking. Cook appeared to have an iron bar in his hand. The witness got back to his compartment and stopped the train and the guard took charge of Cook.

A doctor said Miss May had received several wounds which had to be stitched up. Apparently they were caused by a blunt instrument.

The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was sent for trial, bail being refused. The magistrates com-

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RED SOX AND NAVY, BASEBALL BILL TODAY

Cricketers Begin Practice For Saturday's Whirl At The American Game

The unbeaten Red Sox will battle to hold their perfect average when they meet the Navy ball players in this afternoon's seven-inning series tilt. Navy is going along under the handicap of having but one pitcher on the staff since McGhee went on the hospital list and it will devolve on Shorty Hess to officiate for the second time in three days unless the sailors have developed another hurler. Porterfield is the Reds' choice for the slab work. The game is called for 4.30.

Captain Barrett had his cricketers out on the diamond yesterday afternoon getting into trim for Saturday's clash with the ball players. They shaped up very well in the field with some of the baseball men rapping out flies and grounders for them. Clifford put up a particularly snappy exhibition in the infield and Barrett took good care of the territory about first. In the field Quayle and Brant collected the long ones.

A tentative line-up of the cricket players looks like this:

Barrett, 1b; Brant, 2b; V. D. Lanning, or Wigton, 3b or field; Clifford, ss; Quayle, F. Ollerdesen, A. E. Lanning, fielders.

Roberts and Davis, lent for the occasion, will form the battery.

S. R. C. Swimming Events

The following are the results of last evening's swimming events at the Rowing Club:

Three Lengths Handicap Final

K. H. Gardner (10 sec.) 1
E. A. Brodie (scr.) 2
A. P. Goldman (8 sec.) 3
K. Mansfield (6 sec.) 0
The times were: Gardner, 73 1/5; Brodie, 88 3/5; Goldman, 78 3/5.

One Length Back Stroke Handicap

Heat 1:
A. E. Donald (scr.) 1
W. M. S. Brand (1 sec.) 2
E. G. Barnes (4 sec.) 3
N. G. Beale (5 sec.) 0
Time: 32 sec.

Heat 2:
K. H. Gardner (scr.) 1
E. A. Brodie (2 sec.) 2
A. P. Goldman (2 sec.) 3
Time: 28 sec.

Final:
K. H. Gardner 1
W. M. S. Brand 2
A. E. Donald 3
Time: 26 2/5.

Team Race

A team race of four-a-side was next on the card, and as usual this event was most closely contested, the creek side gaining the verdict over the road side quartette by a touch in 71 2/5 sec.—an average of 18 seconds approximately per length, which is not bad, considering that several of the speedier men did not take part, as they were tired after the two preceding races.

Polo Match

There was a shortage of material also for the following item, the water polo match and only six a side were played. Two sides were chosen, the White caps being H. D. Rodger, A. E. Brodie, L. Berke, L. P. O'Driscoll, N. G. Beale and A. N. O'Neil, while the wearers of the Blue were K. Mansfield, J. P. Brown, W. M. S. Brand, T. A. Macdonald, R. W. MacCabe and E. G. Barnes.

The Blues defended the deep end in the first half and scored once with Mansfield and twice with Brand, while Rodger netted one for the Whites.

The sides changed ends at half-time with the score standing:

Blues 3 goals

Whites 1 goal

On the re-start, the Whites made a big effort to equalise, but were unable to beat the splendid defence of Barnes, who, as usual, played a crackling game, in goal. Mansfield scored again, once, in this period, as did MacCabe for the Blues and Brodie for Whites.

The final score was:

Blues 5 goals

Whites 2 goals

Mr. W. J. Gande refereed.

First Standard Ship Ready This Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today Sir Chiozza Money said that the first standard ship would be completed in August. Its dead-weight capacity would be 5,000 tons. It was not desirable to give its speed.

CHURCHILL IN ACCIDENT

His Motor Car Overturned But He and Wife Escaped
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 7.—A motor-car conveying Mr. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Churchill was overturned in a collision at Langfield yesterday. Both were shaken but Mr. Churchill continued his journey to London in another car.

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INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



FRANCE'S TRAFFIC SITUATION SERIOUS

Freight Congestion In Bordeaux Bonded Warehouses—Huge Rise In Rates

Paris, June 21.—While France is considering transport problems in connection with over-sea commerce, interest attaches to how French inland transport service is being handled. The American Transport Commission will deal with the military side of the matter, but the commercial side is still to be adjusted.

Mr. Kempton, Paris manager of the Adams Express Company, said in this respect to a Herald correspondent: "When import traffic from America was transferred from Havre to Bordeaux our company sent a staff of men to the latter city and established offices and warehouses there."

"Owing to war traffic the volume of business so increased that it was quite beyond the scope of the dock accommodation and railroad facilities. The main cause of the stagnation in Bordeaux was the want of railroad wagons for despatching goods from Bordeaux to the interior."

"Merchandise to the value of many millions of francs is lying in Bordeaux and on the docks without shelter. Moreover, bonded warehouses are full of goods awaiting despatch. The situation was not brought about through any neglect on the part of the port authorities, but simply through stress of circumstances over which they had no control. Endeavors have been made to provide bonded storage facilities wherever possible."

Handling Traffic At Bordeaux

"The Adams Express Company had to face the same difficulties as other forwarders from this port, but, in

spite of difficulties, we have been able to keep a considerable volume of traffic on the move. The American Chamber of Commerce recently asked the authorities for assistance in clearing American traffic from Bordeaux and a small number of wagons per day were placed at its disposition. In this way we have been able to insure the rapid transit of express and other goods."

"As the European tourist agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, we were called upon, early in the war, to deal with traffic consisting of iron, steel, munitions and general supplies. To meet this need we enlarged our organization and opened additional offices."

"Our business is not restricted to handling freight alone. We handle financial transactions and have been the medium through which large importers have arranged payments to manufacturers in America. Our capital is in excess of \$13,000,000, in addition to the facilities of the Southern Express, which company we bought out early this year."

"The Adams and Southern Express Companies maintain 12,000 offices in the United States and operate over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the New Haven and Hartford, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Denver and Rio Grande, Western Pacific and other lines."

Great Rise in Freight Rates

"Asked about freight rates, Mr. Kempton said: "Freight rates have risen since the war from an average of \$5 per ton to \$60, \$70, and, in some instances, \$80 per ton. Insurance jumped from an average of three-quarters of 1 per cent to 10 per cent and more."

"Where these rates applied to commodities of low value they have been prohibitive. However, we keep importers advised as to the trend of movement, thus enabling them to follow the fluctuations in the market and vary their prices accordingly."

U.S. OFFICERS TRAIN FOR THE TRENCH WAR

Washington, July 23.—It is announced that a large group of American army officers are going to French and British schools for a course of instruction in methods of modern warfare. Other details of officers will follow soon, and then room will be made for non-commissioned officers to take a similar course.

U.S. FORCE IN FRANCE NOW HARD AT WORK

Washington, July 22.—A despatch from American headquarters in France states that the troops are now undergoing instruction in the use of grenades in trench fighting, and that a medical inspection just made has shown the entire expeditionary force to be in excellent condition.

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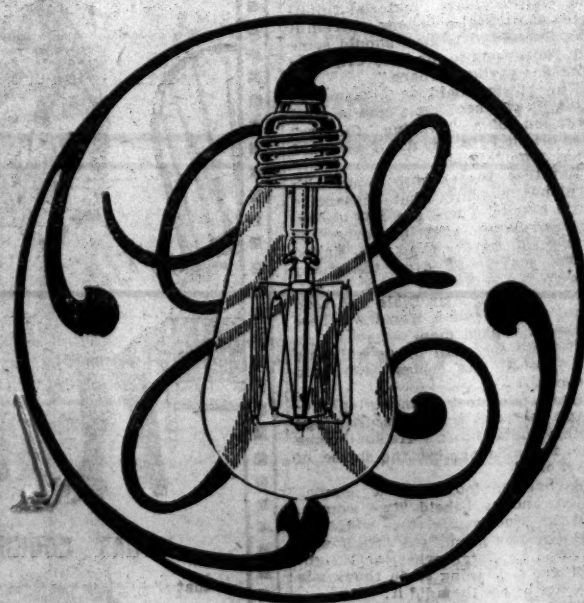
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 9, 1917

What President Feng May Accomplish

(Peking Gazette)

VIC-PRÉSIDENT Feng Kuo-chang, now the Acting President, is in Peking at last. His presence here in the capital as the lawful successor to the Presidential office will undoubtedly remove the mist that has been enshrouding the political situation particularly here in Peking and generally throughout the country. Many important questions have been left unsettled and the excuse has been that it is impossible for the Premier to discuss these questions frankly with the Acting President and so convince him of the necessity of the steps which have been decided upon by the new Cabinet. Now that the Acting President is in Peking it will no longer be possible for him, or Premier Tuan to shirk responsibility. The nominal and actual heads of the nation must either get on together or not at all. There can be no half measures.

It is the removal of the tension which the public has been looking forward to. The country must go one way or the other. If Premier Tuan Chi-jui thinks it necessary for him to carry on the government with an iron hand and this policy is approved of by the Vice-President, then by all means let this be proclaimed. Whether for better or for worse the question between the North and South must be settled and settled without further delay. For the present, China is virtually split up into several small and independent groups and the control of the Central Government is only loosely binding those groups, which are said to be loyal to it.

Yet China is soon to declare war on Germany and become actually involved in the world-wide upheaval. Japan has laid bare her ambitions and sinister mind and it is time that China woke up to realise the real situation and endeavor, before it is too late, to find a solution not with the aid of the Entente Allies or Japan or any other foreign power but by her well known capacity to come to a compromise, or if this be impossible, to ascertain by actual test, as the Japanese Prime Minister has said, who is the stronger section to control the situation. If China were not beset with external dangers, if there were no third party watching eagerly for an opportunity to put his fingers into the pie, China might take her own time to fight out the quarrel with doors and windows closed and outsiders barred from view. China is, however, face to face with an open-door policy and a new Monroe Doctrine of the Far East.

But before anything be done it is necessary to have a government. China has now practically no lawful government to speak of. The Provincial authorities are their own masters. The civil authorities are virtually slaves of the military. Nothing can be decided or carried out by the Central Government without the previous approval of the provinces; and the provinces often disagree with the Central Government. This state of affairs is undoubtedly the result of internal strife and political intrigue.

In order to cope with the opposition the Central Government has found it necessary to continually humor certain powerful provincial chiefs in order to make sure of their support. On the part of the opposition, its policy is to upset the Government, which it must be confessed is more of a dictatorship than a constitutional government, by alienating as many of the provinces as possible from the Central Government. Consequently the provinces, instead of being a subordinate factor to the Central Government and the Legislature, have become the main factors in a struggle between the Government and the Legislature. Whichever side secures the support of the majority of the provinces becomes the dictator of the day. With the demand developed the importance of the provinces; and with the increase of their importance there grew rapidly arrogance and independence and finally total disregard for the Central Government and the Legislature. This was evidenced by the dangerous crises, which have rapidly followed one another.

For bringing about such a state of affairs, the North or the reactionaries is certainly the worse sinner of the two. It had the best possible opportunity to make good and to work in harmony with the southern radicals but it failed to grasp the opportunity and refused to come to terms with them. When the opportunity for compromise was past it set about to bring a coup d'état. The mistake of the South has been its impracticability, and its failure to measure actual force. When the South had secured a majority in Parliament it thought it had the North by the throat but to its dismay it only got hold of the end of the pistol of the mandarin, which the latter promptly cut off when he found it a cumbersome appendage. With the pistol cut off the North has found freedom and it has been using it to the fullest advantage, in fact beyond limit. Be this as it may, the past is past, China has to keep pace with the world and she must find a Government. If the two opposite forces can come to realise their own respective weaknesses and are willing to compromise, then everything may yet go well with China. If on the other hand the struggle is to be long and tediously drawn out, then one of the two parties must realise that after all the interests of the whole nation are the greater and everything else must be subordinate thereto. In other words, neither of the two parties finds itself beaten out of the field or likely to be beaten it is its duty to withdraw temporarily from the fight in order to gather greater strength for itself and to allow the stronger party to prove its unfitness to run the Government, as well as to allow the country a little rest.

However, it will be foolish to expect silence from the South if the North remains truculent and uncompromising. It would be not only unreasonable but stupid. The radical has had many ups and downs but past experience has taught him that constitutionalism must eventually win. This conviction has given him unbounded courage and patience. If it be necessary he will keep on fighting for years and years until the dictatorship is overthrown. To tell the South to quit and leave the northern dictatorship alone would be like stopping a steam-hammer by the human hand. It is an impossibility. Yes, the South may be suppressed or even crushed by military force but this is no permanent settlement. The Government will have so much on her hands looking out for the radicals that she will have little time to look after the real and important affairs of the State.

Money so laboriously collected from the people and borrowed at high interest from foreigners will mostly be absorbed in putting down internal rebellion and local disturbances. Our Foreign policy will be conducted not with the view of benefitting the country but in order to oust the opposition. When this state is reached the end of China will be near. Some sort of settlement must therefore be reached. So settled are the questions involved that if the parties are bound to fight they will have to fight it out not by disturbances and revolutions but by legal and constitutional means, which will not disturb the internal situation or the Government's foreign policy. In plain words the settlement must be such that it will be recognised by the South as a settlement or there will surely be trouble. Taking possession of all the provinces is no settlement. Neither is a patched-up remedy a solution. The thing to do is to arrive at a frank and open understanding. Let the militarists beware the danger of using their force to excess. A policy of compromise is, however, easier said than done. Let

us ask the party in power if it is willing to come to reasonable settlement by yielding to the other. Let us ask the Kuomintang if it is willing to leave the Government sufficient freedom to work if Parliament be recalled or a new Parliament elected on the old election law. Any one acquainted with the temperament of the two parties will tell you that it is hopeless to expect either of the two to yield. Albert there must be some one who will disinterestedly and honestly mediate. No one is better fitted for this, by virtue of his high office, than the new President, General Feng Kuo-chang. The new President has his shortcomings. Many charges are laid at his door. But it cannot be denied that he is resourceful and clever at the game of mandarin politics. Having been in the South so many years and actually in contact with the radicals and acquainted with their thoughts, the new President is in a better position than the Premier to realise the aims and motives of the radicals. Being brought up among the northern generals and reared in the midst of northern conservatism, the new President knows better than anybody in the South the whims and habits of the North. Added to these advantages he is now the President. On the one hand he will be advising and directing the hands of the Cabinet, and on the other he will be endeavoring to bring the whole country into better harmony. If he is to be accepted on the basis of his speech delivered before his departure from Nanking, we must admit that mediation is in his heart and will be his guiding principle. If so, then there is still hope for a united China.

As nothing can be done by the Cabinet or rather Premier Tuan without the approval of the President, Feng Kuo-chang will be in a position to restrain the hands of the Premier and his colleagues. As soon as he has done this he should be in a position to approach the South with a definite offer of terms for settlement. Up till now the new President has acted with the greatest caution and tact. It is hoped that he will continue to exercise the same care and tact now he is in a position to make better use of these two important qualities. The country does not wish the new President to become hostile to the Premier or any other Premier who may succeed Tuan Chi-jui. Neither do we hope the new President will increase the despotism which now prevails. Having said so much regarding the new President, we deem it an opportune moment to call upon the Premier, the Chinputang, the South and the Kuomintang to see if it be possible to arrive at an understanding through the medium of the new President with each other so as to render Japanese intervention absolutely impossible whilst the European Powers are so closely engaged in their own war. The country expects the new President to bring this about and it calls upon the two opposing forces to assist the new President to make this immediately possible.

The Road To France

By Daniel M. Henderson

(This poem won first prize in the recent "War Poem" Contest of the National Arts Club of New York—The Editor.)
 Thank God, our liberating lance
 Goes flaming on the way to France!
 To France—the trail the Gurkhas
 Found;
 To France—the old England's rallying-
 ground;
 To France—the path the Russians
 strode;
 To France—the Anzac's glory road!
 To France—where our Lost Legion
 ran
 To fight and die for God and man!
 To France—with every race and
 breed
 That hates Oppression's brutal creed!
 Ah, France, how could our hearts
 forget
 The path by which came Lafayette?
 How could the haze of doubt hang low
 Upon the road of Rochembeau?
 How was it that we missed the way
 Brave Joffre leads us along today?
 At last, thank God! At last, we see
 There is no tribal Liberty!
 No beacon lighting just our shores,
 No Freedom guarding but our doors,
 The flame she kindled for our sires
 Burns now in Europe's battle-fires,
 The soul that led our fathers west
 Turns back to free the world's oppressed.
 Allies, you have not called in vain:
 We share your conflict and your pain.
 "Old Glory" through new stains and
 rents,
 Partakes of Freedom's sacraments,
 Into that hell his will creates
 We drive the foe—his lusts, his hates.
 Last come, we will be last to stay.
 Till Right has had her crowning day.
 Replenish, comrades, from our veins
 The blood of the sword of despot drains.
 And make our eager sacrifice
 Part of the freely rendered price
 You pay to lift humanity—
 You pay to make our brothers free.
 See, with what proud hearts we ad-
 vance
 To France!

Japanese Press Comment

On Topics Of The Day

Jiji Praises Determination Of England To Continue War Until German Militarism Is Crushed Under Foot

The Jiji praises the determination of England to continue the war until the object of crushing German militarism shall have been attained, as shown by the rejection in Parliament of the bill introduced by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with a great majority, as the introduction of the bill embodied in it an extreme idea of peace. England should not rest until the final victory is attained. The present, in the opinion of the Jiji editor, is a struggle between militarism represented by Germany and liberalism represented by England, while it is a war between the Central European powers and the Entente Powers. The situation in Russia is much against the wishes of the Entente Powers and the latter are greatly disappointed. It has added more to the responsibility of England and France on land. The Entente Powers expect much from the two powers. At such a time, it is refreshing to the Jiji editor to hear that the determination of England to fight to the end has not been shaken, as witness the address delivered by Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament the other day. His address has well expressed the sentiment of the British nation, and the rejection of the MacDonald Bill was a result of that determination.

Reviews Progress of War
 The Yamato, commenting on the fourth anniversary day of the commencement of the European War which fell on August 1 says that when the war started three years ago it had been expected that it would end in six months or at longest in a year. But now after three years have passed there is no telling when the war will come to an end. The editor cites figures and reviews various facts concerning the war and in conclusion says:

"What we should watch carefully is the offensive position taken by the German army against Russia and the effect of it upon the war situation along the western line of battle. The morale of the Entente armies has been improved by the participation in the war of America. But should Russia be defeated, the situation will become very serious."
Do Germans Want Liberty?
 The Yordou comments on the peace proposals as started by some members of the British Parliament and the opposition to the peace proposals of these propagandists expressed by men like Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, as well as Mr. Lloyd George.

The editor quotes several passages from these opponents of peace at the present time and agrees with them in that the time when the Entente will talk of peace will be when they find German people who will love liberty of the world. But where, he asks, can such German people be found, and when?
 The Tokio Asahi commenting on the idea of increasing the allowance of the Diet members from 2,000 to 3,000 yen says that such an increase will not help much to reform the character of the members. The character of the Diet members today when they get 2,000 yen is far worse than that when they only got 800 yen. He suggests a plan of his own, without raising a question as to the practicability of his suggestion, namely, that the allowance of the Diet members be classified according to the usefulness of the members, or degree of nobility of their character. For instance, members newly elected may get 800 yen, those who were elected twice may get 1,000 yen, and those who served three times may get 1,200 yen, etc. Those who have served as cabinet members may get a corresponding salary, so as to remove the necessity of their part to try pull down an existing ministry in order to get cabinet positions. Merely to increase the allowance to 3,000 yen will not help much, he thinks.

The Tokio Asahi does not believe that the new plan of unification of administrative service in Manchuria will remove the friction between the Kwantung Government General and the Foreign Office, as far as matters for negotiation with foreign countries. The editor also fears that the way the plan of unification was laid will not satisfy the Japanese people. The people want the governors of different colonies to be appointed from among civilians rather than from military men as at present. But the Teruchi Ministry is aiming at giving more quota to the military men in the new plan than they had before. The military may consider it an idea to appoint military men in important positions. But Japan is one of the Entente Powers which are fighting against Germany to crush German militarism. It is strange that a man like Count Teruchi should be placed in the office of premier of Japan.

The Chugwa Shogyo on the need of Japanese-American co-operation says:
 "America since she entered the war has been giving a considerable financial assistance to the Entente Powers. Mr. Root was sent to Russia to endeavor to assist that country financially, so that the Entente Powers might win the final victory. The address of Mr. Lansing before an assembly of the reserve officers of America shows the determination of America, as he advised them not to think that America is in the war for the sake of others, but that she is in it as her own war, etc."
 The editor continues, "has that determination. The morals of the Entente armies have been greatly improved thereby. They will all the more earnestly fight to gain their final victory."
 The editor further remarks in the same line that America's participation

in the war will help to improve international relations among the Entente Powers, especially between America and Japan. Japanese-American relations are becoming more and more friendly. Recently the American papers have praised Japan for what she has done in the war. Japan's activity in the war has thus and otherwise been recognised by foreign countries. Japan is in the war wholeheartedly as America is. It was a source of regret for a while that her efforts were not recognised sufficiently. But facts are more eloquent than anything else. Now the fact that Japan is doing her part in the war has been recognised by the American papers. This is a proper thing for them to do. But the editor congratulates his country that good feelings are increasing in America toward Japan. He touches upon the Ishii mission to America and approves the formation of the America Japan Society. He says further that one cause of possible friction between Japan and America lies in the China problem. Should any complication arise between the two nations over this problem, the editor fears it will be a loss not only to China, but also to the two other nations. He then advocates economic co-operation between Japan and America for the development of China, at this time when good feelings in America for Japan have been increased.

Views on China
 The Nichi Nichi repeats the arguments as to the Chinese politics in its characteristic way and says that the friction between the north and the south will continue in spite of Vice-President Feng's going to Peking, as the southern leaders are not yet altogether down. The future of Chinese politics cannot be looked at with optimism.

The Osaka Mainichi also comments on the Chinese situation and says that generally speaking General Feng's going to Peking means that in reality he is approaching the northerners more than the southerners. Feng by leaving Chianling (Nanking) may gain in glory but lose in power. At the same time, Premier Tuan's power has been increased thereby. Feng by going to Peking will be in a disadvantageous position if he should take any many reasons to expect that Feng and Tuan will harmonise rather than disagree. The editor hopes and trusts that they will co-operate, so that the third president may accomplish great things in the administration of the state affairs of China.

The Tokio Mainichi reviews the political situation in China commenting on the co-operation between Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui and warns Japan against lending money or anything to China until the political situation in China shall have been quieted down a little more.

Attacks Teruchi's Colonial Policy
 The Tokio Asahi says that the colonial policy of Premier Count Teruchi in Manchuria and Mongolia was remodeled after that of Korea where he ruled as Governor General, but where he has not accomplished much in five years except that he kept that country in peace. The recent plans for changing the administrative system in Manchuria are a copy of the Korean system throughout. Teruchi's ideas are obsolete and dangerous to follow.

BIBLE FORETOLD AIRPLANES

Isaiah, Jeremiah, Zachariah And Hosea Prophesied Man's Flying

(Philadelphia Public Ledger)
 Charles A. Dana, whose brilliancy as its editor made the New York Sun "shine for all," visited Jerusalem. He wrote afterward of the extraordinary material fulfillment of Biblical prophecy wherein it was foretold that man should some day come upon the Holy City "behind a swaying furnace."
 The little Baldwin locomotive upon its crooked track gave a good imitation of a "swaying furnace" that bright February day I ascended from Jaffa to Zion.

But that has nothing to do with airplanes, which is what I meant to write about. There are fifty thousand airplanes hovering over the States may send over that many more.

Now turn to your Bible and read how old Jeremiah foresaw these flocks of winged men.

"Behold, he shall fly as an eagle and spread his wings," So said Jeremiah.

Hosea also took a mental photograph centuries upon centuries ago of this human bird: "He shall come like an eagle against the house of the Lord."
 Zachariah, too, had a similar vision, and he beheld "two women, and the wind was in their wings." But it was an old Isaiah who pictured accurately what the Wright brothers were going to do thousands of years before they did it:
 "The stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land, Immanuel."
 Can you put upon canvas a more graphic picture of those fifty thousand airmen over the battlefield than did Isaiah: "To the land that is shadowing dark with wings?"
 Is it any wonder that the old prophet inquired: "Who are these who fly as a cloud?"

English Freemasonry -- A Bi-Centenary

By Albert F. Calvert, P.M.

Author of "The Grand Stewards and Red Apron Lodge," "The Grand Lodge of England, 1717-1917," etc.

Freemasonry exists in all civilized countries and its Grand lodges are to be met with in every corner of the world, but the supreme authority of the craft in England, which is now celebrating its bi-centenary, is acknowledged to be the mother of Grand lodges. The occasion is commemorative of an event which, judged by the ordinary standard of time, would be regarded as belonging to ancient history, but it is a comparatively modern occurrence in the annals of an Order which had its origin in the undated genesis of civilisation. Tradition traces the progress of Masonry through all the ages, but it is a matter of historic fact that it was wanting to extinction in England at the end of the seventeenth century, and might by this time have been as dead as Queen Anne, but for the "revival" which the brethren have just been celebrating. In the calm which followed the Treaty of Utrecht and the accession of George I., the Four Old Lodges which were meeting at London constituted themselves a Grand Lodge, and elected "Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons" at an annual assembly and feast, held on June 25, 1717, at the Goose and Gridiron ale-house, in St. Paul's churchyard. The members of these four lodges were few and undistinguished, but to them is due the honor of reviving the old usages of the Order, of drawing up a Book of Constitutions, and instituting, in a promiscuous fashion, the practice of charity which has since been developed into the great benevolent organization of this or any other time.

In 1721 four years after the formation of the Grand Lodge, when Dr. William Stukely applied for admission into the society, it was with difficulty that a sufficient number of Masons could be found in London to perform the initiation ceremony, but in that year the election of John, Duke of Montagu, to the Masonic Throne was followed by an immediate accession to popularity. "Ingenious men of all faculties and stations," including many noblemen, "earnestly requested to be made Masons," and the fraternity developed so rapidly in numbers and power that in 1722 the first (and last) Duke of Wharton became a Mason, and intrigued himself into the Grand Master'ship for the purpose of enlisting the support of the Order to the cause of the Old Pretender. But although the majority of the brethren of the period appear to have had leanings to Toryism they were inflexible in their adherence to the non-political principles of the society, and this first and only attempt to seduce Freemasons from their loyalty to the reigning house ended in complete failure.

From the installation of the Duke of Montagu—the first of an unbroken line of nobles and princes who have since succeeded each other in the Grand Chair—the great majority of the most eminent Englishmen of the past 200 years have worn the collar and apron of the fraternity. Savants and scientists, antiquaries and divines, followers of the learned societies, soldiers, statesmen, and followers of the arts—all have contributed to the dignity and utility of the craft. A society of such numerical magnitude must be pregnant with potentiality for good or evil, and it is merely to state a truism to say that Freemasonry has ever been a power for good.

The four Papal Bulls that were launched against Masonry between 1738 and 1825, may be regarded as the last remnants of a groundless suspicion of the purposes underlying Masonic doctrine and practices. In 1733 the Marquis Townshend averred that the society must be of a very harmless nature, "because, as much as mankind loved mischief, nobody ever betrayed them," but George I.'s Secretary of State failed to appreciate the fact that it was upon its active beneficence rather than its passive inoffensiveness that the greatness of the craft was founded. Its beneficence has become a household word, but the general and somewhat vague appreciations of this aspect of Masonry may be accentuated by the recital of a few facts and figures.

Masonic charity was first regulated in 1724, when a committee was appointed to collect and administer the General Charity. That institution, now known as the Board of Benevolence, has been one of the most active departments of Grand Lodge ever since its foundation. In 1788 was founded the Masonic Institution for Girls; it was followed ten years later by the Masonic Institution for Boys. Thirty seven years elapsed before the project for the erection of an asylum for aged Masons was inaugurated in 1835. These three great Masonic charities have been organized and maintained on a scale that has never been approached by any other private benevolent enterprise. Nearly 4,000 sons of Freemasons have received the benefits of the Boys' Institution since its formation, no fewer than 689 daughters of Freemasons are being educated and provided for by the Girls' Institution today, and among the 1,347 male and female of the asylum an aggregate sum of nearly £50,000 is annually distributed. Apart from their regular and assured incomes, the contributions for these three charities in this third year of the war amounted to nearly £55,000.

It might be considered by cynics that Freemasonry is a form of insurance against material reverses, but it is incontestably true that its vast membership is inspired by the desire to confer rather than to receive benefits.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

A Series Of Sauces For Desserts

Here are a few "tried and true" recipes for sauces of various sorts, for puddings and other desserts.

Lemon Sauce—Mix together well 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of cornstarch. Beat the yolk of 1 egg until light and stir into this. Add 1 cup of boiling water slowly and stir until the sauce is thick and smooth; then add the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon.

Custard Sauce—Scald 2 cups of

milk. Beat the yolks of 4 eggs until light and mix with them 1 cup of sugar; add a little of the scalded milk and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then add the remainder of the milk and cook in a double boiler until the sauce will form a coating over the knife dipped into it. Remove from the fire, and stir in 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla.

Foamy Sauce—Beat the whites of 2 eggs until stiff, then stir into them

1 cup of sugar. Add 1 cup of milk which has been brought to the boiling point and also the juice of 1 lemon.

Maple Sugar Sauce—Boil together for 1 hour, 1 cup of maple sirup and 1 cup of water. Just before serving, stir into the boiling sirup 2 tablespoons of butter. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream and may be varied, if one wishes, by adding to it chopped walnuts.

Delicious Pudding Sauce—Cream 1 cup of butter. When very light, stir in gradually 1 cup of pulverized sugar and beat to a cream. Pile up lightly on a plate, sprinkle over with a little grated nutmeg, if that flavor is liked, and chill before serving.

Creamy Sauce—Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until light and stir into them 1 cup of sugar, beating the mixture to a cream. Add to this 1 cup of cream that has been whipped and, last of all, the whites of the 2 eggs beaten stiff, and 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla. This is said to be delicious with chocolate pudding.

Hot Chocolate Sauce—Into 1 cup of white, granulated sugar stir 1 ounce of grated chocolate; add to this 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 cup of water. Stir all together over the fire until the sugar is dissolved and then cook, without stirring, until a little dropped in cold water will form a soft ball. Serve hot on vanilla ice cream. It is good on cottage pudding, also.

A Good Hard Sauce—Cream 1 cup of butter and beat into it 2 cups of sugar until it is all creamy; then add 1 egg, beaten until very light, and flavor with extract of vanilla.

Fluffy Sauce—Boil together 1 cup of white granulated sugar and 1 cup of hot water until it threads from a fork; beat in a small piece of butter, also the grated rind and the juice of 1 lemon. When ready to serve, add the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff.

Ginger Sauce—Boil together 1 cup of white granulated sugar, 1 cup of water and 1 cup of preserved ginger, which has been cut into small pieces, for about 10 minutes. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream—if you like ginger.

Another Lemon Sauce—Cream together 1 cup of butter and 1 cup of white sugar (granulated), add 1 egg beaten well and 3 cups of boiling water. Cook until it boils and thickens sufficiently, and then add the juice of 1 lemon and 1/2 the rind, grated.

Strawberry Sauce—Cream 1 heaping tablespoon of butter and beat into it, a little at a time, 1/2 cups powdered sugar, also the white of 1 egg beaten until stiff. Whip all together until very light; then when ready to send it to the table, beat

in 1 pint of strawberries which have been mashed.

Golden Sauce—Mix together until smooth 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 cup of white sugar and the yolk of 1 egg beaten until light. When well blended and smooth, add 1 cup of boiling water and again beat until smooth. Last of all fold in the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg and flavor with lemon juice or extract of vanilla, according to choice.

Strawberry or Raspberry Jam Sauce—To 2 tablespoons of strawberry or raspberry jam, add 1 cup of water and 1 tablespoon of granulated sugar; put this mixture in a small saucepan and let it boil a few minutes, then add a little lemon juice. If raspberries are used, it is well to strain the sauce to get rid of the seeds.

Pineapple Sauce—Put 1 cup of pineapple sirup into a saucepan and add to it 2 tablespoons of cold water, 1 heaping teaspoon of sugar, 2 tablespoons of grated pineapple and about 1 teaspoon of lemon juice. Boil for a few minutes before serving. If the pineapple is not very

sweet, more sugar may be needed.

Orange Sauce—Squeeze the juice out of 1 large sweet orange and strain it into a saucepan. Add to it 1/2 ounce of arrowroot, mixed with 2 tablespoons of cold water. Stir constantly over the fire and let the mixture boil for a few minutes, then add 1 tablespoon of sugar. If the sauce becomes too thick, squeeze a little more orange juice into it. Strain and serve.

Another Good Hard Sauce—Cream 2 tablespoons of fresh butter and beat into it 1 cup or more of powdered sugar. When very light and fluffy, add the whites of 2 eggs beaten to a stiff froth and beat all together for a few minutes, adding 1 teaspoon or so of extract of vanilla. Chill, for this should be served cold.

Apricot Sauce—Soak 1/2 pound of dried apricots over night in cold water, then stew until very tender in the same water (the apricots should be thoroughly washed before being put to soak) with 1 cup of white sugar. Mash through a sieve and serve hot. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream, also with cottage pudding.

Some Excellent English Recipes

Dropped Scones—Sift together 1 cup of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of cream of tartar, 1/2 teaspoon of soda and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Beat 1 egg until very light, and stir into the dry ingredients, and then add slowly 1/2 of a cup of sweet milk. Beat until the batter is very light and full of air bubbles. Heat a griddle and grease it well. Drop the batter on it, a tablespoon at a time, giving the scones plenty of room so that they will not run together. Turn when the upper side is covered with bubbles and cook until both sides are well browned. Serve at once with butter.

Cream Scones—Sift together 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Rub into this 1 tablespoon of butter. Make a hole or well in the center of this mixture, and pour into it 1/2 egg and 1/2 cup of sour cream which have been well beaten together, and mix with the other ingredients. When thoroughly mixed, turn out

on a floured board and knead. Roll out the dough until it is about 1/2 inch thick, cut into small rounds with a biscuit cutter, and bake either in a greased pan in a quick oven or, if preferred, on top of the stove on a well-greased griddle, browning well on both sides. Serve hot with butter.

Rice Buns—Cream 2 tablespoons of butter and with it 1-3 of a cup of sugar. Sift 1/2 of a cup of white flour with 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 2 ounces of ground rice. Add half of this dry mixture to the creamed butter and sugar and also 1 egg. Beat this well, then add a second egg and the rest of the flour, etc., and beat again until the mixture is very light. Add a little extract of vanilla or any other flavoring desired and bake in moderate oven, in small cake tins or muffin rings, which have been well greased and floured. This will require from 15 to 20 minutes, probably. If it is preferred to bake it in one large tin, that will take about 1 hour.

A Luncheon Dish of Eggs and Peas—To serve 4, allow 1 cup of freshly boiled green peas and 1 cup of white sauce. Add the peas to the sauce and season with pepper and salt. Let cook for a minute or two, then add 2 tablespoons of cream or milk. When this is hot, turn the mixture upon a hot dish and place on top of it 4 poached eggs. Garnish with slender triangles of hot buttered toast. Perhaps a more attractive way to serve this dish would be to place a round of hot buttered toast on each individual plate, pour the peas over them and add a poached egg to each.

Another Luncheon Dish: Eggs in

Cheese—Mix together 3 tablespoons of bread crumbs and 3 tablespoons of grated cheese, adding a little salt and pepper. Butter a shallow earthenware baking dish and sprinkle about 2-3 of the bread crumbs and cheese over it. Poach 4 eggs and place them on this layer, and scatter the remainder of the cheese and bread crumbs over the top. Dot over with small pieces of butter, and put the dish in a hot oven just long enough to melt the cheese and brown the top, making a thin crust.

Cream of Rice With Strawberries—Wash 1/2 of a pound of rice and cook in a double boiler with 3 cups of milk, putting in with it the rind of 1 lemon and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. When quite done and perfectly tender, add 1 ounce of gelatine which has been softened in 2 tablespoons of cold water, 1/2 or 1-3 a cup of sugar, according to taste, and let the mixture stand a while. When it is beginning to stiffen, beat into it 1 cup of thick cream which has been whipped to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into a mold which has been rinsed with cold water and chill. When ready to serve, turn it out upon a glass dish and heap fresh ripe strawberries about it. Of course, any other berries might be substituted or stewed fruit used, if desired. As this pudding is very white, it lends itself readily to an attractive color combination.

Meat and Macaroni Pie—Grease an earthenware baking dish—not too large—and line it with plain pastry. Remove all skin, bone and gristle from enough mutton or veal—or chicken—to fill a measuring cup 1/2 full when chopped fine and well packed down. Mix with the meat about 1/2 or 1-3 of a cup of macaroni, which has been cooked until tender and cut into very small pieces, and add to it 1 boiled onion, chopped fine, and 3 heaping tablespoons of grated cheese, also 1 teaspoon of salt, 1/2 teaspoon of pepper and 1 teaspoon of prepared mustard.

Molten with 1/2 cup of white stock or cream. Fill the baking dish with this mixture and cover with a top crust. Be sure to prick the pastry well, thus making holes through which the steam may escape. It will take about 1 hour in a good oven to bake this. It is delicious served with tomato or brown sauce.

Veal in Jelly—Remove all skin and bone from 1 pound of veal and cut it into small cubes. Also remove all skin and gristle from 1/2 pound of fat bacon and cut into

thin, narrow strips. Boil 2 eggs until hard and slice. Place a few slices of the egg, with some finely chopped parsley, in the bottom of a plain mold and mix the rest of the egg, which has been cut into small pieces, with the veal and bacon. Stir into this 1 teaspoon of salt, 1/2 teaspoon of pepper and the grated rind of 1/2 a lemon. Pack this mixture loosely into the mold and pour over it 1/2 cup of stiff stock which has been melted. If the stock is not stiff enough, a little gelatine may be added to it. Bake for about 2 hours in a moderate oven, covering the mold with a greased paper. More stock may be added before baking, if desired, or after it is done, in order to have a good foundation of the jelly when the loaf has been cooled and turned out upon a dish for service. Decorate the dish with sprigs of parsley or small lettuce leaves.

Casserole Stew—Cut 1 1/2 pounds of mutton into small pieces, and place them in an earthenware casserole, with 1 cup of water, 1 teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, and 1 onion cut in small pieces. Let this simmer, covered, for about 1 hour, adding more water if necessary. If any bones come with the mutton, cook them with the stew, but remove before putting the dish upon the table. Slice 4 good-sized potatoes, rather thin, and add these to the meat, also 1 cabbage, washed and cut into 8 or 10 pieces. Cover the casserole and cook for about 1 hour longer, adding more seasoning, if needed, or until the potatoes and cabbage, as well as the cubes of meat, are thoroughly done.

Herring with Mushrooms—Butter an earthenware baking dish well, and sprinkle over it 1 teaspoon of finely chopped parsley and 1/2 teaspoon of chopped mushrooms. Clean, trim and remove the heads from 4 fresh herring and score the skin in several places. Place these in the baking dish and sprinkle 1 teaspoon of the chopped mushrooms and 1/2 teaspoon of the chopped parsley over them and enough dried bread crumbs to cover. Dot over with small pieces of butter, and bake in a moderate oven from 20 minutes to 1 hour. Serve with mustard sauce.

Mustard Sauce—Cream together 1 tablespoon of butter (melt it first), 1 teaspoon of flour and 1 teaspoon of dry mustard. When smooth, stir in 1 cup of water; keep on stirring and let the mixture boil gently 3 minutes. Add 1 teaspoon of vinegar and a pinch of salt and serve hot.

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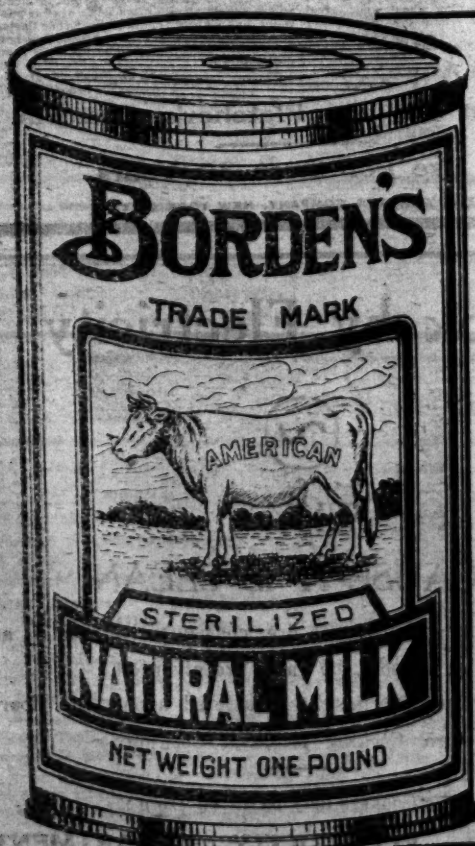
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Bukit Toh Alang

Bute

Chemor United

Chempedak

Consolidated

Dominion

Gula Kalumpung

Kamunting

Kapala

Kapayang

Kara

Kota Bahros

Kroowek Java

Padang

Pengkalan Durian

Permatang

Sapah

Samagaga

Seelke

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Shanghai Klebang

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Shai Malay-pref

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai August 8, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 96 = Tls. 1.04 @ 72.6 = Mex. 1.43

Mex. dollars Market rate 72.3875

Bar Silver 1811

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/11 = Tls. 5.05

exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. 36.95

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 4110

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m-s. %

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.63

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3/11 1/2

London Demand 3/11 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 29 3/4

Paris T.T. 54 1/2

Paris Demand 54 1/2

New York T.T. 94 1/2

New York Demand 94 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 67 1/2

Japan T.T. 54 1/2

Batavia T.T. 22 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 4/11

London 4 m-s. Docy. 4/11

London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/11

London 6 m-s. Docy. 4/11

Paris 4 m-s. 56 1/2

New York 4 m-s. 97 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

August

HK. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 1/2 51

1 @ 53 1/2 = Francs 5.94

1 No quotation Marks 4.35

0.97 @ 92 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 55 1/2 Yen 2.00

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.25

1 @ 48 1/2 Roubles \$5.35

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 8, 1917.

Official

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.25

Ziangbees Tls. 5.10

Unofficial

Java Consolidated Tls. 19.00

Ziangbees Tls. 5.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, August 8, 1917.

Official

Kungyik @ Tls. 15.65 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuters Service

London, August 7.—Today's rubber

prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 28.6d. paid.

October to December: 28.7 1/2d.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Aug.

3:—

Spot: 28.5 1/2d. paid.

October to December: 28.7 1/2d.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

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Rubber Outputs

June July

Alma 29,500 30,000

Amherst 2,023 1,572

Anglo-Dutch 68,000 49,000

Anglo-Java 122,000 70,000

Ayer Tawah 29,050 27,000

Batu Anam 20,000 20,492

Bukit Toh Alang 15,930 14,434

Bute 14,615 15,768

Chempedak 11,423 12,083

Chemor 18,711 19,923

Cheng 14,993 14,941

Consolidated 43,614 44,709

Dominion 42,592 44,874

Guala Kalumpung 110,816 102,000

Shipped to London 97,456 4,480

Cocoanuts 285,000 317,000

Rainfall (inches) 1 3 1/2

Java Consolidated 59,000 47,000

Kamunting 17,875 15,917

Kapala 7,520 7,626

Kapayang 12,251 13,234

Kara 9,940 9,120

Kota Bahros 44,819 45,725

Kroowek 29,000 20,000

Padang 58,753 63,409

Permatang 26,500 31,000

Sapah 4,729

Samagaga 12,751 12,723

Sembambu 12,000 11,000

See Koo 16,600 17,645

Senawang 12,353 13,000

Shanghai-Malay 3,475 3,703

Shanghai-Klebang 30,145 31,541

Shanghai-Kelantan 19,794

Shanghai-Seremban 12,372 12,740

Shanghai-Pahang 13,000 13,500

Shanghai-Sumatra 11,000 12,311

Sua Manggis 16,329 15,280

Sungala 53,510 53,390

Sungel Duri 20,000 19,300

Tapiing 8,157 7,931

Tanah Merah 17,460 17,794

Tebong 13,000

Ulobri 28,000

Ziangbe 69,000 75,000

Ziangbe 5,339 5,241

Ziangbe 47,500 33,000

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as

follows in their weekly cotton market

report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The market during

the past week has had a rather weak

undercurrent and close with sentiment

generally looking for a further de-

cline. There has been no aggressive

selling, in fact there has been little

business of any character, but values

have slowly sagged off on occasional

small selling orders, with little evi-

dence of mill hedge buying in sufficient

volume to absorb offerings.

New Crop.—Latest reports of the

New Crop in Honan and Shansi dis-

tricts continue very flattering while

as good as the past week, as certain

sections are reported to be infested

with insect resulting in a small

damage. Speaking generally there

appears so far no reason for spin-

ners to have any apprehensions

about the New Crop which is larger

than the past year and with average

weather from now on a good yield

is assured. Tientsin section report

heavy frosts resulting in a damage

of 20 to 30%.

Nothing fresh is to be said about

the future course of prices as same

will depend more or less on demand

for cotton and the outcome of the

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|--------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|------|-----------------|
| Aug 10 | 5.00 | New York | Toyoko maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 10 | 10.00 | Tacoma & Seattle | Panama maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| 10 | 10.00 | San Francisco | Tonyo maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| 10 | 10.00 | San Francisco | Venencia | Am. | P. M. S. S. Co. |
| 10 | 10.00 | Tacoma and Seattle | Manila maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| 10 | 10.00 | Victoria B.C. and Seattle | Sado maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|
| Aug 10 | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | 12.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Oni maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | noon Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama | Tenyo maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| 11 | 1.30 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Chikugo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | 1.00 Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kasuga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | 3.00 Nagasaki | Simbirek | Rus. | R. V. F. |
| 17 | .. Kobe | Iyo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | 11.30 Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe | Yawata maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|
| Aug 11 | .. Java Ports | Tijpanas | Dut. | M. C. T. Co. |
| 21 | 1.00 London via ports | Atsuta maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 31 | 11.00* Liverpool via ports | Hitachi maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------|
| Aug 9 | 3.30 | Ningpo | Kiangtseu | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Shinkian | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Wingang | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Kwanlo | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 3.30 | Shanghai, Hongkong & Canton | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------|
| Aug 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Koonshing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsiao | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |

FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------------|--------|------|-----------------|
| Aug 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Luenho | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Hankow etc. | Kiangy | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |

Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|-------|----------|---------------|------|------|-----------------|-------|
| Aug 8 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. | QNGW |
| 8 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | N. S. N. Co. | NAOW |
| 8 | Shanghai | Hsiao | 1839 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | OKLYW |
| 8 | Hankow | Luenho | 1928 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | SHW |
| 8 | Hongkong | Hsin Peking | 1955 | Br. | B. & S. | OKW |
| 8 | Tientsin | Hsin Ningshao | 1428 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLW |

Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|-------|-------------|---------------|------|------|-----------------|
| Aug 8 | Hankow etc. | Chungking | 1811 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Ningshao | 2237 | Chi. | N. S. N. Co. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Kiangwan | 2045 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Feiching | 994 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Koonshing | 3238 | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Chikwen maru | 2578 | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Nishu maru | 342 | Jap. | Panama Co. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 8 | Hankow etc. | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | N. S. N. Co. |

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho tons 2868 Capt. Jackson will leave on Thursday, August 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangy, Capt. J. Carleson, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from Footing N.K.K. wharf on Friday, August 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3254.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2868 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Friday, August 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2868 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Friday, August 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Capt. Hsiao, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Capt. P. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 10, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Bedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 12, at 6 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 14, at 2 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on August 14, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamiashi will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on August 17, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. Barker, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. MacKenzie, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. N. S. N. Co.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHOWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kansu, Captain R. Robertson, will leave on Sunday, August 12, at 6 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 14, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIRIN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on Aug. 16 at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Panama Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 10, the steamer, at 2 p.m. on the same day are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to 4 p.m. Through Bills of Lading, For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Monday, August 13, tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 12 o'clock noon Monday, August 13. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at 4 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tansu, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Hatphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEI-HAI-WEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, FOOCHOW ROAD.

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| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| S.S. "Venezuela" | Aug. 15, 1917 |
| S.S. "Ecuador" | Sept. 15, 1917 |
| S.S. "Colombia" | Oct. 15, 1917 |
| S.S. "Venezuela" | Nov. 10, 1917 |
| S.S. "Ecuador" | Dec. 10, 1917 |
| S.S. "Colombia" | Jan. 10, 1918 |
| S.S. "Venezuela" | Feb. 10, 1918 |
| S.S. "Ecuador" | Mar. 10, 1918 |
| S.S. "Colombia" | Apr. 10, 1918 |
| S.S. "Venezuela" | May 10, 1918 |
| S.S. "Ecuador" | Jun. 10, 1918 |
| S.S. "Colombia" | Jul. 10, 1918 |

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Agent.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)

Telephone 5056.

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O. S. K.

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(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Aug. 10, 11

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Aug. 20, 21

(For Hongkong)

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 13, 14

(For Fookchow, Keelung and Takao)

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Aug. 15, 17

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 14, 15

For Fookchow, Keelung and Takao

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Aug. 15, 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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G. M. JACKSON

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General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

| | Tons | |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| ATSUTA MARU | 16,000 | Aug. 21 |
| HITACHI MARU | 12,500 | Aug. 31 |
| IYO MARU | 12,500 | Sept. 10 |

FOR HONGKONG.

| | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| SADO MARU | 12,500 | Aug. 11 |
|-----------|--------|---------|

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------------|---------------|
| SADO MARU | 12,500 | Capt. K. Shinohe | Aug. 25, 1917 |
| SHIZUOKA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. I. Noma | Sept. 17 |
| INABA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. K. Higo | Oct. 13 |

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|---------|
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida | Aug. 11 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,500 | Capt. Y. Yui | Aug. 14 |
| YAWATA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yasuhara | Aug. 18 |
| YAMAGUCHI MARU | 5,000 | Capt. K. Takano | Aug. 21 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Sudzuki | Aug. 25 |

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------|---------|
| KUMANO MARU | 5,500 | Capt. S. Saito | Aug. 10 |
| KASUGA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yagiu | Aug. 16 |

FOR JAPAN.

| | | | |
|----------|--------|--|---------|
| IYO MARU | 12,500 | | Aug. 17 |
|----------|--------|--|---------|

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--|----------------|
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | | Aug. 14, 1917 |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | | Sept. 18, 1917 |
| NIKKO MARU | 16,000 | | Oct. 18 |

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--|----------------|
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | | Aug. 14, 1917 |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | | Sept. 18, 1917 |
| NIKKO MARU | 16,000 | | Oct. 18 |

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--|----------------|
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | | Aug. 14, 1917 |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | | Sept. 18, 1917 |
| NIKKO MARU | 16,000 | | Oct. 18 |

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail 101 | Mail 102 | Local 103 | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | | | Local 104 | Mail 105 | Mail 102 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| B. S. | B. S. | B. S. | | dep. | arr. | arr. | B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |
| 2308 | 588 | 308 | 0 | dep. Peking | arr. Tientsin | 22301 | 1920 | 1080 | 1080 |
| 2309 | 1176 | 616 | 84 | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | 19801 | 1700 | 720 | 720 |
| 2310 | 1368 | 840 | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | 19801 | 1658 | 710 | 710 |
| 2311 | 1560 | 1024 | | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | 19801 | 1648 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 2312 | 1752 | 1192 | 524 | arr. Mukden | dep. | 2201 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Local 106 | Mail 107 | Local 108 | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | | Local 109 | Mail 110 | Local 111 |
| B. S. | B. S. | B. S. | | dep. | arr. | arr. | B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |
| 718 | 1120 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 1708 | 1612 | 1612 |
| 728 | 1312 | — | 271 | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | — | 1645 | 1608 | 1608 |
| 738 | 1504 | — | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 1621 | 1547 | 1547 |
| 1188 | 1500 | — | 78 | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 1338 | 1261 | 1261 |
| 1457 | 1746 | — | 148 | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 1048 | 808 | 808 |
| 1801 | 2021 | — | | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | — | 808 | 640 | 640 |
| 7 | — | — | 220 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 800 | 2081 | — | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | — | — | — |
| 1059 | 2201 | — | 266 | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | — | 748 | 1812 | 1812 |
| 1300 | 2381 | — | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 601 | 1542 | 1542 |
| 1316 | 2581 | — | 318 | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | — | 349 | 1311 | 1311 |
| 1508 | 2781 | — | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 339 | 1266 | 1266 |
| 1516 | 2981 | — | 377 | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | — | 130 | 1056 | 1056 |
| 1816 | 3161 | — | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 2338 | 810 | 810 |
| 8 | — | — | 420 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 630 | 407 | — | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 2339 | 2070 | 2070 |
| 1188 | 608 | — | 523 | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | — | 1568 | 1440 | 1440 |
| 1206 | 810 | — | | dep. Tientsin | arr. Tientsin | — | 1910 | 1470 | 1470 |
| 1657 | 1132 | — | 600 | arr. Tientsin | dep. Tientsin | — | 1646 | 928 | 928 |
| 1668 | 1300 | — | 681 | arr. Pukow | dep. | — | 1530 | 720 | 720 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Express 112 | Express 113 | Express 114 | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | | Express 115 | Express 116 | Express 117 |
| B. S. | B. S. | B. S. | | dep. | arr. | arr. | B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |
| 2301 | 1420 | — | 0 | dep. Shanghai | arr. Nanking | — | 1410 | 2500 | 2500 |
| 2302 | 1420 | — | | arr. Shanghai | dep. Nanking | — | 1415 | 2500 | 2500 |
| 2303 | 2130 | — | 193 | arr. Shanghai | arr. North | — | 796 | 2500 | 2500 |

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereby notifies that Mr. B. C. Haile has been appointed Agent for that Company at Shanghai, effective August 1st, 1917.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
B. C. HAILE, Agent.
18 Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building).

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., hereby notify that on August 1st, 1917, the agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was handed over to Mr. B. C. Haile who has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. H. D. Fuller is no longer in the employ of
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OF THE ORIENT, LTD.
14717

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2457.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
WESTERN DISTRICT BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council has assumed the control and administration of the educational establishment at No. 88 Avenue Road heretofore known as the Shanghai High School and Kindergarten, which, until further notice, will be considered as a Branch of the Public School for Girls.

The School will reopen on Thursday, September 13, at 9 a.m. for the reception of girls under 12 years of age and of boys under 9 years of age.

The Mistress-in-charge will be in attendance at the School on Monday, September 3, and Wednesday, September 12, from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., to enrol pupils and answer inquiries.

The monthly fee is \$8, or for Kindergarten children \$5; for a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent., and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33.3 per cent., will be made.

By Order,

E. S. BENBOW ROWE,
Assistant Secretary,
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 6, 1917.
14685

Steamers

for Purchase or Sale.
Only bona fide applications will be entertained.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Valuable Buildings FOR SALE

Two foreign-style, 4-storied houses, situated on Weihaiwei Road, Nos. 28 and 29, known as "Tsa Roo," (酒樓), occupying about 3 mow of land, with garden, tennis court, garage, stable, servants' quarters, verandah, electric lights and bells; also gas lights and water; also 5 one-storied houses, close to the street, rented \$12.00 each. For inspection and particulars, please apply to the Accounting Room of the above address, after 2 p.m.

14645

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed to 130-A Szechuen Road, next to the Y.M.C.A. Building.

All business will be transacted there.

LEE HING PRINTING CO.
Telephone 3736.
Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1917.
14655

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited.

SCRIP for the new issue of shares in the above-named Company are now ready and will be exchanged for Bankers' Receipts at the office of the General Agents.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents,
1 The Bund.

August 6, 1917.
14686

We offer at cut prices
Children's Summer Underwear

Porous Mesh Union Suits
India Gauze Vests
Lisle and Gauze Ribbed Vests
Infants' Wrappers
also
Children's Sandals
Tennis Shoes
Hosiery.

H. G. HILL & CO.
118 Southview Road.

If you were to find an enterprising Chinese tailor who—

Kept up with the latest modes
Fitted you to your complete satisfaction
Gave you first quality goods
And then charged you ONE fair PRICE, according to quality.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
You'd send immediately for—

THOM SHING TAILOR

619 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.
White Serge, Shantung Silk, Pongee, Pea Jackets, Fall Suits & Overcoats.

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 304, Telephone No. 200
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
By appointment

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best
American and English Provisions,
Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.
Tel. North 639
14819

Just think of a beautiful, the most economical, and the most highly appreciated present, and you will at once think of

The Marco Polo Scarf.

Price Prepaid: \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China

In War Time

it is every man's duty to be as economical as possible in all his expenditures, and to avoid extravagance of all descriptions. When you want to hire a motor car, why pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 an hour, when you can obtain a comfortable, speedy, four-passenger FORD at

PER HOUR **\$3.00** PER HOUR

Minimum Charge \$1.00

Take advantage of our day and night service and clean reliable chauffeurs.

MARKT GARAGE

PHONE 4257 89-91 Rue Montauban PHONE 4257

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPOT CARGO

SOLE LEATHER

SIDES, BENDS STRIPS.

Just Arrived per S.S. Venezuela

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Copying & Drawing Pencils

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Architects, Builders, Estate Agents

Marseilles Tiles, Tiles, Tiles

If you want good tiles see us or write.

THE YUE KEE TILE CO.

Telephone 917 34 Avenue Edward VII

14707

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Men with I.C.S. Special Training for positions as follows:

- 1 Construction Superintendent (Foreigner)
- 1 Asst. Building Inspector
- 2 Computers (Building Specifications and Estimates) Chinese
- 3 Architectural Draftsmen (Chinese)
- 1 Surveyor (Chinese)
- 1 Expert Stenographer

Apply to China Agency

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

11c Nanking Road, giving details as to training and experience.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house or flat, Western part of city, for several months. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

14722 A.12.

SMALL furnished house wanted, preferably in French concession, but will consider Western district if not too far out. State full particulars in reply, to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

14704 A.9.

WANTED TO RENT, flat of four living rooms, baths, kitchen, etc., or house of similar size. Central or Hongkew. Lease and fittings taken over. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

14679 A.9.

LOST

STRAYED from 32 Boone Road on Sunday evening, the 4th inst., a small fox terrier with black ears, black spots on back, and short tail. Answering to the name of "Jackie." Finder will be liberally rewarded on return of same to above address.

14691 A.9.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED LADY teacher gives lessons in Russian, French and music. New, easy methods. Apply 92, Range Road.

14698 A.9.12.

WANTED, lady teacher for lessons on guitar. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

14695 A.14.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Responses must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482;

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946
Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer.
Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

FOR immediate possession: To let in neutral house, flat of three rooms, verandah, kitchen and bathrooms. Western district. \$75 monthly, including taxes and water. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

14683 A.9.

MRS. MARY GEORGE (American), begs to notify that she has opened up a boarding house at 31 Boone Road, and is prepared to accept boarders at reasonable rates. The rooms are nicely furnished, and the cooking excellent under her own supervision.

14679 A.10.

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached. Near tram. British family. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

14664 A.10.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced shipping clerk, thoroughly conversant with Customs work, and with perfect knowledge of all formalities pertaining to shipping. Apply to Box No. 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

14728 A.11.

WANTED: Experienced stenographer for local office. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

14724 A.12.

WANTED, an experienced printer, capable of taking charge of an old established printing office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of Linotype machines preferred. Good prospects to competent man. Apply with references and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

14713 A.15.

WANTED, European dental surgeon has a vacancy for a pupil to learn dentistry. For particulars and premium required, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

14687 A.19.

CHINESE salesman wanted; must have mechanical ability and an acquaintance with local mills and factories. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

14702 A.10.

WANTED, a competent stenographer for an outpost. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

14662 A.9.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: German Schaefer dog, 15 months, bitch, well-bred, sharp, powerful watcher. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

14719 A.9.

WANTED, a second-hand baby-organ. Must be in good condition. Send particulars and price to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

14712 A.9.

WANTED, good home for handsome Pekinese dog. Write, giving references. Present owner must be assured of good care. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

14716 A.9.

FOR SALE, one 16-ft. teak-wood counter, with brass railing. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

14628

WANTED: Automatic pistol, pocket size, Colt preferred. Send particulars and price to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

14684

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN age 35 wants position. Experienced in boiler and machine shop practice, accustomed to handling men. No objection to out-port. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

AN experienced male stenographer seeks position for extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

14696 A.9.

YOUNG CHINESE, having good knowledge of English, Chinese and bookkeeping, with both legal and business experience, desires engagement. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

14689 A.10.

YOUNG LADY wants position as typist and general office worker. Willing to give trial. Apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.

14651 A.9.

YOUNG MAN (Allied), 26 years old, at present employed, desires change to better position. Excellent working knowledge of English, French, Italian and Spanish. 6 years' experience in China. Good references. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

14683 A.10.

A COMPETENT bookkeeper and clerk is willing to accept a position for night work. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

14641 A.8.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14124

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14718 A.22.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. \$15.80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOARD and residence desired by Allied subject, preferably in the Northern district. Reply, stating inclusive terms, with fullest particulars, to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.

14721

WANTED, small unfurnished flat (three rooms), Central district. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

14688

NEWLY ARRIVED, a fine selection of Peking cloisonne articles, ornaments, hand-painted lamp shades, and artistic pictures, etc. Now on view and for sale on the 4th floor of The Industrial Bazaar, Native City.

14711 A.11.

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle and side-car, perfect running condition, trial by appointment, cheap price. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

14720 A.11.

FOR SALE: Large lace factory has various kinds of laces in stock. Can deliver \$50,000 to \$60,000 monthly. Will accept small or large orders at reasonable price. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

14703 A.15.

FOR SALE: strong and heavy Remington marine motor, 26 H.P., in absolutely good condition. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.

14674 A.9.